# The Literary Digest

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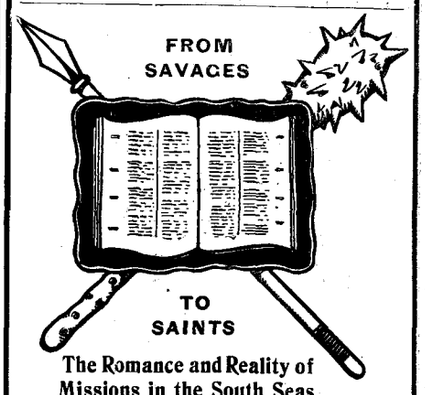


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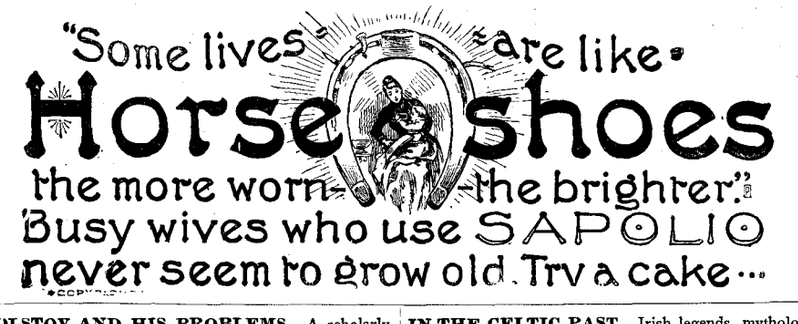


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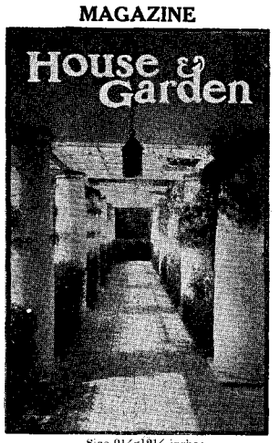


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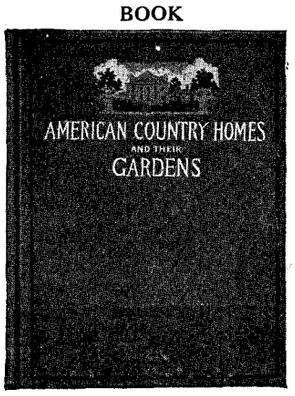


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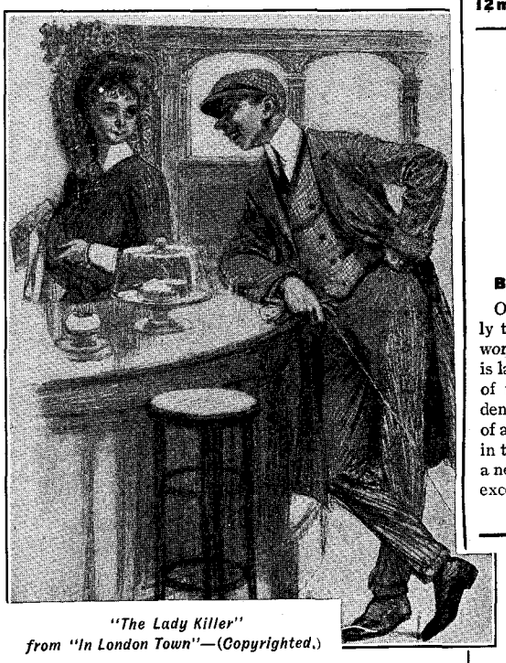

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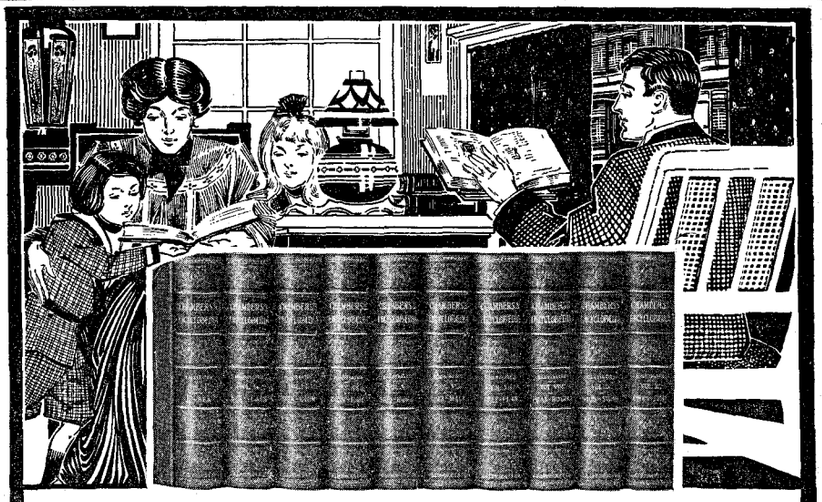

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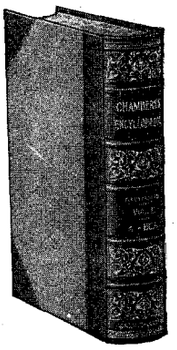

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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

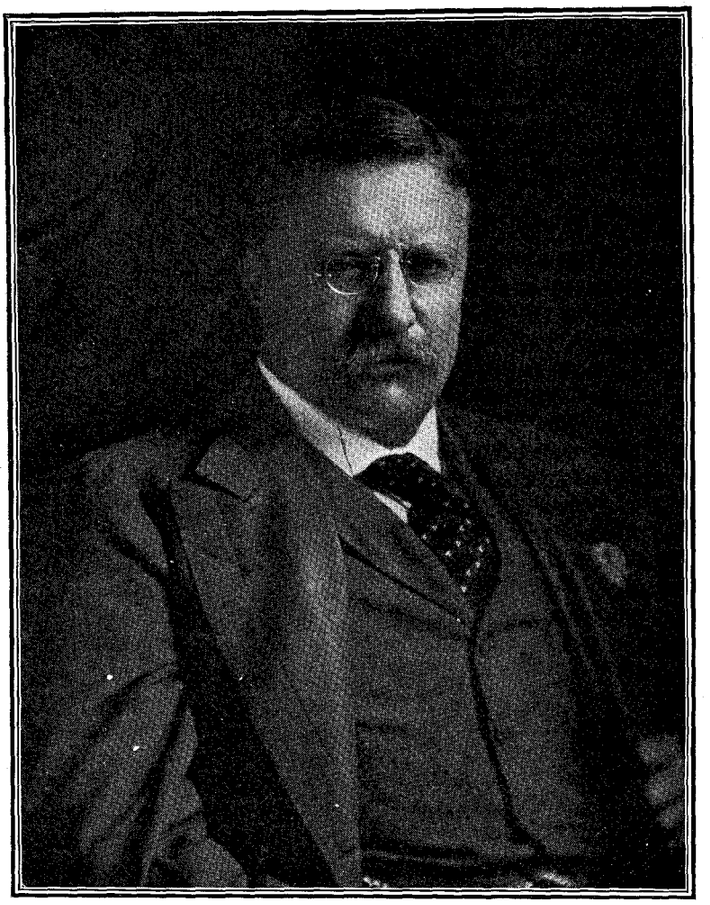
PUBLIC OPINION combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 24 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 15, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 869

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED.

THE press, irrespective of party, note that President Roosevelt in his sixth—and longest—message to Congress once more ignores precedent and tradition. That is to say, he takes up domestic topics before discussing our foreign relations; he gives much space and emphasis to his own personal views and his philosophy of government; he is specific to an unprecedented degree in his discussion of several subjects, even mentioning by name the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust; and above all he produces an eminently readable instead of a dry and perfunctory document. In some quarters special interest is manifested in his reference to a "sinister demagog on a platform of violence and hypocrisy." His use of simplified spelling throughout the message is an innovation which attracts some attention. It is generally recognized that the dominant note is a demand for greater centralization of power. On this point so good a Republican organ as the Toledo *Blade* is in practical accord with the Democratic New York *Times*, which says that the President's cry is for "more power for the Federal arm, more constraint, more regulation." A more remote critic, the London *Standard*, says the most significant feature of the message is that the President is constantly finding himself "up against" the American Constitution. We note that in at least two instances he makes qualified suggestions for constitutional amendments. The London *Times* finds in the message "a lofty spirit of impartial justice," a "robust common sense," and a "disregard of conventions"; and these phrases are at the same time typical of much of the general comment in the American press. We have to turn to the Socialist press to find any charge of disingenuousness.



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"WE HAVE AS MUCH TO LEARN FROM JAPAN AS JAPAN HAS TO LEARN FROM US, AND NO NATION IS FIT TO TEACH UNLESS IT IS ALSO WILLING TO LEARN."

The unkindest things the Democratic papers say with any unanimity are that the message is too long—"a miracle of prolixity," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.)—and that the President has been guilty of further appropriations from the Democratic wardrobe. To emphasize the latter point the New York *World* (Dem.) compares the recommendations of the message with the views indorsed by Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech, and concludes that "if Mr. Roosevelt would advocate tariff revision and if Mr. Bryan would stop advocating government ownership of railroads, they would be substantially in accord." There has been "no such obliteration of party lines in American politics for three-quarters of a century," says *The World*, which adds: "Accepting Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan as the leaders of their respective parties, we defy anybody to say where the dividing line is beyond which a voter has ceased to be a Roosevelt Republican and become a Bryan Democrat. . . . The Roosevelt-Bryan merger is one of the most extraordinary events in American history." The Democratic press comment on the fact that the question of tariff revision is ignored in the message, which touches upon almost every other topic of national interest.

The independent press splits in an amusing way on the question whether the message is startlingly radical or notably conservative. In agreement with those papers which hold the former

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ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE COMIC

view is at least one Republican organ, the New York *Press*, which asserts that the President in his address is far more radical—"and very properly so," it adds—than Mr. Bryan dared to be ten years ago. "Radical, if not actually revolutionary," ejaculates the New York *Commercial* (financial), while the Buffalo *News* (Ind.) confidently asserts that "the all-pervading tone of the message is conservative," and *The Wall Street Journal* (financial) cites the following passage in proof of the "essential conservatism" of the President's views: "The Government should not conduct the business of the nation, but it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation." The Boston *Herald* compromises by describing the message as "a fine example of restrained radicalism and progressive conservatism."

Turning to the Republican press we find general approval, with some reticence in regard to specific points. Referring to the extreme length of the message—nearly 30,000 words—the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) reminds us that "the man is President of a big country, and must consider policies reaching from the St. Lawrence River to the Philippine Islands, and from Bering Strait to Porto Rico and Panama." It is a message to Congress, but it is "still more a message to the people," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.) admits that some parts of the message "will undoubtedly provoke dissent even from Republicans." The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) commends its "freedom from the formal and cautious phrases of the average message," while *The Press* of the same city exults that "this man is no mere party hack, reciting dreary pothouse platitudes, but a John the Baptist turned statesman, altho he does not wear the sandals and the hair shirt and depend on the ravens to feed him."

In spite of the President's many recommendations—which are printed in brief at the end of this article—leaders of the House say that probably no business of importance can be transacted during the short session beyond the passage of the appropriation bills.

## JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA.

Discussing as a matter of "international morality" the issue between the Japanese pupils and the San Francisco school authorities, the President ushers in the most sensational clause of his message. He approaches the subject, says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Ind. Rep.), "without any assumption of freedom from bias," his attitude being "pro-Japanese, unequivocally and strenuously so." He says in part: "To shut them [the Japanese] out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity. . . . I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. . . . It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States Government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing." Continuing, in language which some of the papers characterize as "courageous and vigorous," while others consider it

TOLL GATES.
The President's plan.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SUPPLEMENT TO

something less than judicial, he says: "In the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed."

Immediately after the reading of the message Congressmen from California were reported as saying that they would not be surprized if the President's words were followed by mobs and rioting in San Francisco. The Sacramento *Union* declares that "not even the big stick is big enough to compel the people of California to do a thing which they have a fixt determination not to do." Says the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

"The President demands more power 'to enforce rights of aliens under treaties.' Context shows that his assumption is that Japanese have a treaty right to enter our schools. There is no basis of fact for that assumption. He recommends that Japanese be by special law admitted to naturalization. That is the proposition to be ridiculed. Its natural effect must be to cause the Japanese Exclusion act to be pressed. He says, 'In matter now before me affecting Japanese'—that is, their education in separate schools in this city—'all forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.' This is an implied threat to use military force to put Japanese children into our schools when he well knows that he has no authority to do anything of the kind and that any such attempt could only lead to his own impeachment. That expression and the whole tone of the paragraph will strike the country as an exhibition of impotent rage which it is very mortifying to see in a formal message of the President."

*The Call* of the same city suggests that the President's advisers

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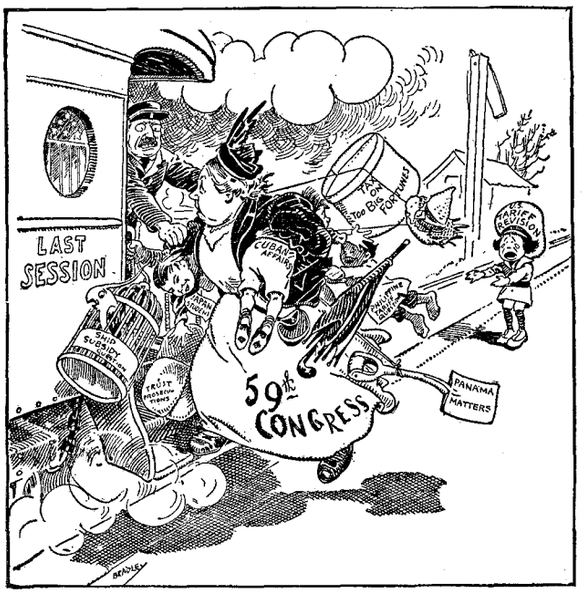
must have "withheld essential facts bearing on the situation," and goes on to say:

"Japanese immigrants are not treated with injustice in San Francisco. They are not excluded from the common schools, nor is there any justification in the facts for the President's language. They are given an education free of charge in the public schools, but because they are mostly adult students they are segregated in a special school. San Francisco refuses to accept a rebuke that springs from misapprehension, and suggests to the President that the American standard of living, an impossibility in competition with the Japanese, is a subject more worthy of his eloquence."

The Japanese press praise the President, the *Asahi*, the *Hochi*, and the *Jiji* of Tokyo all agreeing that he has shown a lofty sense of justice, and rejoicing that the Japanese cause has been placed in so powerful a hand. In the United States, however, indignation is not entirely confined to the Pacific Coast. Says the Brooklyn *Times*:

"The Southern membership of the Senate, probably in shivering anticipation of the establishment of a precedent, which might be used some time in the near future as a club to compel them to grant social equality to the negroes, are beginning to show an extreme solicitude for California, and will undoubtedly oppose any effort of the Administration forces against State rights in an attempt to coerce that State to admit Japanese children into the same schools with the whites. Senator Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, has already drawn up a set of resolutions on the subject."




ALWAYS FORGOTTEN.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

A RECENT

Approval, however, is sounded by *The Evening Post* (Ind.), as well as by many other Eastern papers. We read:

"Of course, this bitter feeling must have been anticipated by Mr. Roosevelt. He knew perfectly that he was imperiling his popularity on the Slope, and it speaks well for his strong sense of duty that he went forward, nevertheless. His assertion of the obligations of international morality was a fine utterance which is already arousing an echo of admiration in Europe. Whether Congress can be screwed up to doing what he wants is, however, highly doubtful. Extension of the privileges of naturalization to the Japanese is, we fear, wholly out of the range of possibilities, at this session of Congress. And it is unlikely that legislation to enforce locally our treaty with Japan can be had. It is a crippled sovereignty which the United States exercises, as respects the protection of the citizens of other nations resident in one of our States. This was acutely felt at the time of the Italian massacre in New Orleans; but Congress did nothing for Secretary Blaine and President Harrison at that time, and presumably will do nothing now for President Roosevelt."

Many of the papers, without regard to party lines, maintain that the whole subject is one for the courts rather than for the Legislature. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that the President's "amazing" message will prove a boomerang; while the Chicago *Post* (Ind.) deplores the fact that the whole question of the Japanese in California has become "clouded by hysteria." We read:

"It is surprizing that the country has become so upset over this matter that even the President has been moved to speak upon it with some departure from his customary sense and fairness. In fact, any real danger in the situation lies in hasty criticism of the stand taken by the State of California rather than in any alleged violations of our treaty obligations toward Japan.

"It may be set down without equivocation that the people of the United States never will approve of any attempt of the National Administration or the National Government to coerce by legislation or force any State of the Union in a matter strictly and constitutionally within its own right to determine."

## LYNCHING AND THE NEGROES.

The President's discussion of lynching, especially with reference to criminal assault, which he declares to be its "greatest existing cause," is considered by the New York *Times* as "sensible, clear, impartial, and, so far as doctrine and advice can go, practical." His recommendations that "the crime of rape should always be punished with death" and "assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime" are received with fully as much surprize as indorsement. *The Times*, quoted above, expresses its satisfaction that "he is especially successful in putting the discussion on a broad basis and excluding considerations of race." The New York *Age* (Afro-American), on the other hand, receives with "profound astonishment" the "amazing message" in so far as it treats the question of lynching, attacking vigorously many assertions which it holds to reflect upon the colored race. After denying specifically that criminal assault by negroes is the greatest cause of lynching, that the negro is in any way bound to ferret out criminals of his own race, and that the subject of negro education is a proper matter for congressional discussion, *The Age* concludes:

"We do not in the least understand President Roosevelt's reversal of himself and adoption of the Southern white man's viewpoint and attitude on the entire question of the Afro-American

THE PRESIDENT IN PORTO RICO.
ROOSEVELT—"You know, Uncle, I almost wish she were one of the family." —Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.

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people. He is certainly speaking about and acting toward them at this time as if he regarded them as wards of the nation, like the Indians, instead of free men who understand their coequal rights of citizenship under the Constitution, and exercise them to the full, and will do it more wisely in the future than in the past, in all of the States outside of the Southern States, where an oligarchical and not 'a republican form of government,' based in mob law, obtains."

The President's recommendation that the negro should "help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal" criminals of the colored race, is characterized by the New York *Evening Post* as an "absurd view," but "with most of what he says on lynching," this paper adds, "we thoroughly agree." The Pittsburg *Press* while leaving the merits of the President's advice open to question, concedes that it "will begin the necessary discussion" of a "question not to be decided without serious deliberation," and to this extent is its value to be judged.

### CORPORATIONS AND SWOLLEN FORTUNES.

General attention is directed to those passages of the President's message which suggest methods of controlling corporations and of checking the growth of "swollen fortunes." He urges, as will be seen by the résumé at the end of this article, the prohibition of campaign contributions from corporations, government right of appeal in criminal cases (with a special view to trust prosecution), enlarged power for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a national license law to give "far more complete control than at present over the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State." Says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) on this point:

"The President makes a plausible argument for his claim; and if we were sure of having always a man of his character and purpose in the executive office its propriety might be admitted. But would the country—would Mr. Roosevelt himself—like to see a complete control, not only of the railroads but of all the other great corporations, pass into the hands of a Bryan or a Hearst?"

"Viewing the improvement already manifest in the conduct of the railroad business under the policy of Federal oversight," says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "the public will be inclined to feel that after enduring tedious years of business avarice and corruption we are at last on the right track in our search for a remedy." The New York *Commercial* (financial) thinks that legislation along the line of the Railroad-Rates law and the Pure-Food law has gone far enough, and adds:

"He throws out a plain hint for a Federal 'license' or incorporation law, without touching on his previous misgivings as to constitutional authority for such a thing at present; he also intimates clearly that he would like to have a law enacted permitting common carriers to combine for maintaining rates—as the traffic associations now do, altho unlawfully—provided, however, that such agreements are first 'sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission' and then published. The full significance of this suggestion he does not bring out—and purposely, perhaps. It would mean, in practise, nothing short of the making of traffic agreements by the Commission—that is, the Government—instead of by the common-carrier railroads themselves. A stride so far in the direction of the government operation of railroads as to almost touch it and make way for the final stride of government ownership! Are we to look for an out-and-out recommendation for that in the next message?"

The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) thinks that for all the President's seeming vigor and directness of diction he is really "lost in a cloud" when discussing corporations. Of that section of his message we read:

"It is all one white glow of heat and enthusiasm. And yet one looks in vain for anything except the vaguest policy. Leaving out the presidential heat against demagogs and the visionary scheme of permitting combinations when approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the effect of his treatment of the subject is reactionary rather than progressive."

His advocacy of a graduated inheritance tax, with the frank admission that its purpose is "to check the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size," is regarded in some quarters as unblushingly socialistic. Says the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.):

"The vital questions underlying a graduated inheritance tax and a like tax upon incomes will not down. There is no issue limited to a city or a State in the President's program for checking the growth of great fortunes. It is a problem which will be fruitful of serious dissension and bitter wrangling, as well as more temperate discussion for many years.

"And there is nothing of what enemies call the President's impulsiveness in the handling of these far-reaching questions. He simply advises consideration, thought, preparation for the coming need of revising the revenue laws of the nation with the purpose of placing the burdens of taxation where they can be most easily borne. The sliding scale of taxation proposed for estates and incomes, however, makes the President's proposition less a matter of revenue than of governmental interference with the amassing of great fortunes. It is frankly a suggestion for checking the accumulation of concentrated wealth.

"That goes to the root of things. It will be hailed with joy by the Socialists as a step in their direction. Moderate men will see only a recommendation of vaccination against the socialistic epidemic. Conservatives leaning toward Bourbonism will condemn the President's views as revolutionary and perilous to the country. Yet he will surely go forward with his movement for such taxes as are calculated to check, somewhat, the preparation of raw material for trusts and monopolies. In that effort he will have the majority of the American people enlisted gladly in his support."

The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), however, thinks that the President does not see all the difficulties in the way of the taxes he suggests. Says the Buffalo *News* (Rep.):

"Of new questions discust in the message those of a national income tax and a national inheritance tax may cause most debate altho it is admitted that an amendment to the Constitution is required before they can be regarded as within the range of practical statesmanship. An income tax is unpopular and inheritance taxes are a conspicuous feature in the revenue system of nearly every State."

The Democratic press in general give a more kindly reception to the idea. But the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) is non-committal:

"What is said about the inheritance tax is more likely to secure approval of the spirit it discloses than for the method of applying the tax proposed. At present the several States exercise the power to tax inheritances, each deciding for itself what had better be imposed. If the President has his way, the States will lose this right and the revenue go into the Federal Treasury. It may be that the President's view will prevail, but until the States have been heard from, it would be rash to predict their acquiescence. The reader will, of course, bear in mind the distinction between the proposition to increase the tax and the accompanying suggestion that it be done under Federal authority. Obviously, one may be decidedly in favor of an increased tax, and at the same time hold that each State ought to have control of the matter within its own boundaries."

### THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

The President again recommends a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party; and he strongly urges the enactment into law of the bill conferring upon the Government "the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law." Discussing the latter point he reminds his hearers that "the real efficiency of the law often depends not upon the passage of acts as to which there is great public excitement, but upon the passage of acts of this nature as to which there is not much public excitement, because there is little public understanding of their importance." The importance of the bill in question, he adds, is increased by the fact that "the Government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in those trust and interstate-commerce cases where such a course

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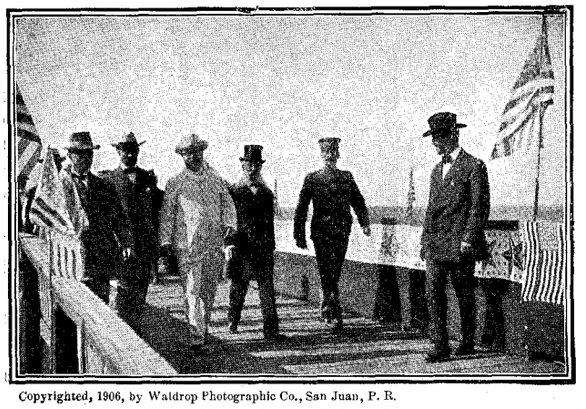

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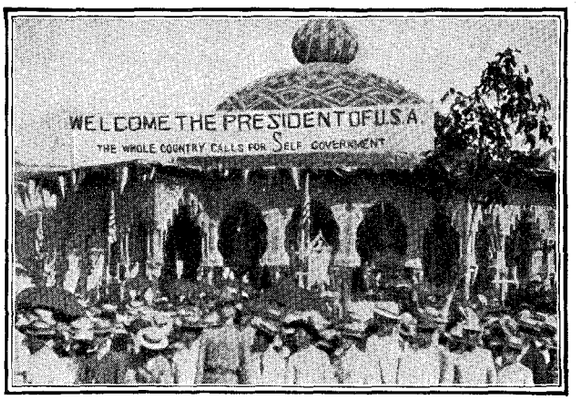
THE PRESIDENT LANDING AT PONCE.




THE BANNER THAT GREETED HIM.

## IN PORTO RICO.

"American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico," says the President in his message to Congress.

offers a reasonable chance of success." He further calls attention to the "very unsatisfactory" state of our criminal law, due in large part to "the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case." He advocates a law providing that no judgment shall be set aside on such technicalities "unless . . . it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice." He also declares against the abolition of injunctions, but cautions the courts against abuse of the injunctive power; and in this connection he protests against that school of opinion which "would carry a sound proposition to an excess" in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The American people "will not subscribe to the doctrine that any public servant is to be above all criticism."

As a check to the recurrent epidemic of lynching the President asserts that rape—"the most abominable in all the category of crimes"—should "always be punished with death," while assault with intent to commit rape "should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court." The spirit of lynching, he says, "inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein." In addition to severer laws more swiftly executed, he urges negro education as a means of lessening those crimes of brutal violence which the mobs so often "avenge in bestial fashion, . . . reducing themselves to a level with the criminal."

Touching the question of capital and labor, he calls the attention of Congress to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees; he asks for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States; he calls for a more thoroughgoing employers' liability law; and contends that the Federal Government should provide for the compulsory investigation of disputes between employers and employees.

He again states his belief that the remaining coal-lands should, by special legislation, be permanently withdrawn from sale or from entry, the ownership to remain with the Government, which would permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system. Ultimately, he points out, there will be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads. In view of the chaos resulting from nearly half a hundred different State legislatures trying to deal individually with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one State, he asserts that "in some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive over-capitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations."

He advocates, moreover, when next our system of taxation is revised, "a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income-tax." The prime object of the inheritance tax should be "to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate."

After emphasizing the importance of technical and industrial training for our wage-workers, of a more intensive system of farming, and of irrigation and forest preservation, he goes on to advocate a constitutional amendment which should relegate the whole question of marriage and divorce to the authority of the National Congress. Touching in this connection on the subject of the low birth-rate in certain sections and among certain classes, he says: "Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the State it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence."

The President pleads for the encouragement of American shipping, but adds: "If it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines to the chief South-American ports."

To leave our currency laws as they are "means to incur liability of business disaster." Therefore he desires some sort of currency reform, and names as among the plans which should certainly receive the attention of Congress "that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present Secretary of the Treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men."

He earnestly hopes that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law.

He states that American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico, and calls attention to certain special needs of Hawaii and of Alaska.

He demands fair and impartial treatment of all immigrants who come here under the law. He goes on to refer specifically to "the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country," and specially to the segregation of Japanese school-children in San Francisco. This action he characterizes as "a wicked absurdity"; and he earnestly recommends that "the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States Government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties." He adds: "Even as the law now is, something can be done by the Federal Government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese everything that is in my power will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed."

The United States, he affirms, "wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence."

Reviewing the work of the Rio Conference he enlarges upon

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and heartily indorses the Monroe Doctrine. After references to the Panama Canal, on which he promises a full report later; to the Algeciras Convention; to the cruel and destructive methods of Canadian sealers off the Pribilof Islands; and to the approaching second Hague Conference, the President asserts that war is "not merely justifiable, but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare," and closes his message with a plea for continued and increased efficiency in both the army and the navy.

## INDICTING THE WESTERN COAL TRUST.

ABOUT Thanksgiving time the papers were filled with stories of a coal famine in the Rocky-Mountain States so severe that some towns had to "hold up" coal-trains and take the fuel by force to keep from freezing. The coal-trains had been run through these towns to more distant points, it was alleged, so the roads could take higher toll for freight. Indignation was reported to be at fever heat. Now the dispatches say that these coal-roads have been indicted by a Federal grand jury in Salt Lake City for discriminating against certain shippers and for acquiring 1,400 acres of coal-lands in Utah from the Government by fraud. These indictments, Assistant Attorney-General Maynard says, mark only the beginning of the Government's probing in Utah and Wyoming, and the violations of laws alleged in these indictments are only incidents of a gigantic system of fraud that has been in operation in the West for many years. Says the Brooklyn *Times:*

"This condition of affairs brings back with renewed force the recent attitude of some of the Western Senators in regard to the releasing of the immense coal-lands in the Indian Territory, which had lapsed, and which, it had been hoped, the Government would again take up and work in the interest of the great population of the Far West, and against the interests of the big Coal Trust, located out there. Nothing more earnestly calls for such action by the Government than the present condition of affairs as described by the existent coal famine, brought about by a desire for gain by the trust. It is generally understood that most of the coal-lands now being worked by the trust have been gained by fraudulent methods, methods which embodied the taking up of the lands by employees of the trust, who had never even seen the quarter sections, and that all the filing fees were paid by the Pacific Company, which also and subsequently paid its 'straw men' a bonus in cash for their trouble.

"It is now understood that the Government is after these men with a sharp stick. It will probe the matter to the bottom, and if fraud can be fixt on these companies it will go hard with them. The inquiry should be full and complete, and if fraud is proven the guilty should be severely punished. These coal-lands, if it can be proven that the Government has been deprived of them by fraudulent methods, should be reoccupied by the Government, and worked in the interest of the consumers of the section. The coal can be mined cheaply, and sold at a correspondingly cheap rate, and thus bring relief from the suffering which is now being so hopelessly endured by these people, who are without fuel, altho it is being mined at their very doors. It is time that this high-handed outrage should be put a stop to."

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks the root of the evil lies in the railroad ownership of the coal-mines. To quote:

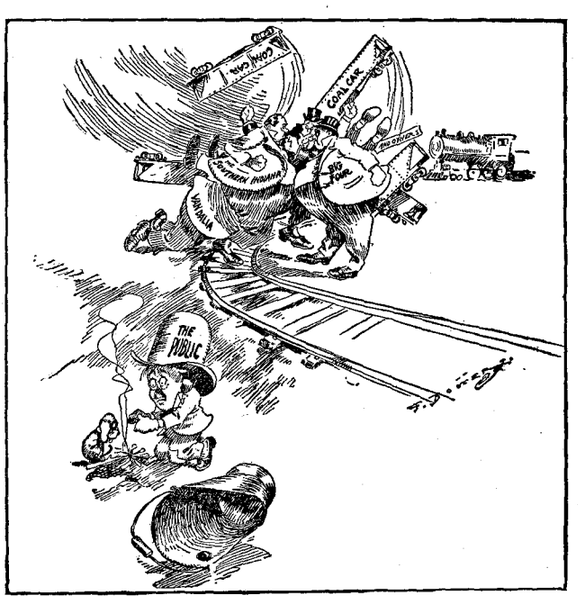
"The real difficulty in all these cases is that a common carrier which is also a coal-miner has a power which is certain to be abused. When these two powers rest in the same authority, however, this common and united authority may be legally disguised by employing separate corporations. Sooner or later complaint arises, popular discontent begins, investigations are ordered, and, in time, the same conditions are laid bare. The railroad, as common carrier, has used its power to acquire coal-lands and, having acquired them, uses its joint powers as carrier and miner to create a substantial monopoly and impose excessive and discriminating charges.

"In the end it will be seen that the only remedy for this is that a common carrier can be nothing but a common carrier, in fact as well as in corporate appearance. This is the common law. It has been held by the courts over and over again that a common carrier can not, as such, trade in what it carries to the loss and injury of other dealers.

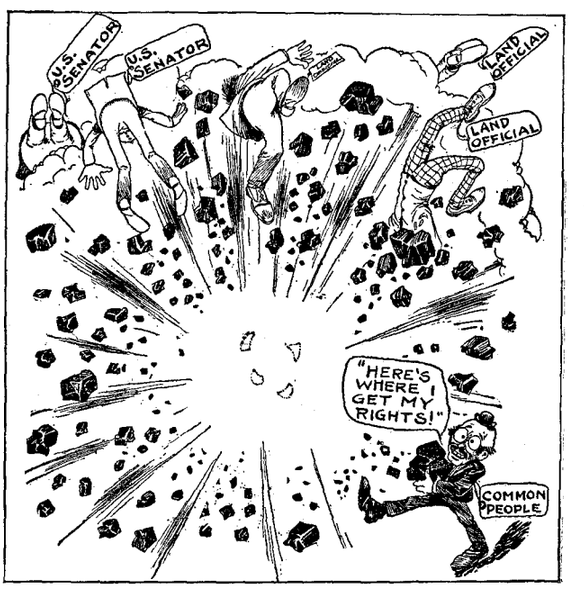
"The investigations in progress in Utah and in Pennsylvania and the facts known over the hard- and soft-coal areas at many points are creating a public opinion certain to insist on enforcing the section of the Railroad Rebate act prohibiting railroads from mining or manufacturing the freight they carry."

## WHERE THE POSTAL AX MAY FALL.

"THE hour for reform has struck," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in concluding an editorial on the defects of the postal system. Almost everybody agrees, in the face of an annual deficit of nearly $15,000,000, that this amount must be saved somewhere. But at whose expense? "How about the $20,000,000




WHILE RAILROADS QUARREL.
Coal, that is so near, is kept so far.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News*.




THE COAL INVESTIGATION.
—*Salt Lake Tribune* (Salt Lake City).

TWO POSSIBILITIES.

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annually stolen from the post-offices by the railroads" by "vast swindles involved in the weighing game," and "robber rates" for the use of postal-cars, asks *Ridgway's;* while other papers remark that if the Government would pay the $20,000,000 it costs to transport the matter now carried free on government service, it would more than make good the deficit, or that if we only had a parcel-post system, like other civilized countries, the huge profits now enjoyed by the express companies would fill the postal treasury to overflowing. That the ax will fall on the railroads or express companies, however, does not seem to be seriously expected. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden would like to solve the difficulty by raising the postal rate on periodicals from one cent a pound to four, a "solution" that would, in the opinion of many, wipe a number of popular magazines out of existence and increase the subscription price of the rest. Readers of this magazine may be interested to know that the postage on our last week's issue alone was over $900. Mr. Madden's plan would increase this to $3,600. In Canada the postal rate on periodicals is half a cent a pound, and, on some routes, a quarter of a cent. In this connection it is interesting to notice that Canada finds its postal system choked with American periodicals, and proposes to use an ax of its own. To quote the New York *Evening Post:*

"Canada has given notice that after May 7 next the postal convention concerning second-class matter will be abrogated. This action affects the newspaper and magazine rate of one cent a pound, and will seriously restrict the circulation of all sorts of periodicals beyond the Canadian border. It appears that the reason for the discrimination is twofold: first, the Canadian mails are forced to carry enormous quantities of alleged second-class matter at a loss; next, Canadian trade suffers by the advertising in such magazines. We assume that the former reason only need be taken into account, and it is easy to see that there are great inconvenience and expense to Canada in this service, with very little reciprocal advantage. Evidently, her newspapers and magazines profit very slightly by the convention, ours enormously. In short, the bargain was always so bad a one for her that we doubt if an adjustment can be made by simply overhauling the registry list of journals classified as second-class matter. What is important to note is that the Canadian position is not that of declaring a boycott, but simply that of withdrawing from a one-sided agreement."

Mr. W. D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher, made a rather startling proposition to the postal commission in Washington a few days ago which is taken by some as a pretty severe rap at the lack of business ability in the department. His scheme is outlined and commented on thus by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle:*

"Mr. Boyce wants to take over the entire postal service and run it as a private enterprise. He offers to capitalize the scheme with $50,000,000; to place it under government regulation, of course; to reduce by half all postal rates and establish rural postal express; to pay the Government a rental for post-office quarters and charge it regular rates for postal business; and to pay to the Government all profits above 7 per cent. He affirms that by eliminating all sinecures and politics and by placing the business in charge of a well-known railroad traffic expert already secured at a salary of $30,000 a year, the deficit can be overcome in spite of lower rates of postage.

"It is to be presumed that Mr. Boyce knows all about the business, tho it is doubtful if he expects the Government to make any such arrangement. It all implies that the Post-office Department is extravagant and graft-eaten. We have seen that there was a scandalous system of fraud in the purchase of supplies in which politicians were involved, and it may be taken for granted that there are other abuses. On the other hand, the fact that the grafting was exposed by the Government itself and that the probe is still at work warrants the hope that in no great time the department will be put on an honest business basis.

"The greater part of the annual deficit, which is steadily being reduced, is not due to extravagance or crime, but to the improvement of the service. Mails are sent to isolated places where the returns are far short of the cost. This is an excellent feature which private enterprise would discourage. Only a government official would be prompt to establish a deficiency route at the first demand.

"The chief scandals of this Government have been in the Post-office Department, but good service we have always had in the main. The doors that have been open to fraud have nearly all been closed, so that the chief reason for a transfer to private hands no longer exists. The demand for lower postage is not general. The principal beneficiaries would be persons who can well afford to do without a reduction. Among the people generally a one-cent rate, while grateful, would not be as important as more rapid transit. It has long been a choice between the two and without danger of a much larger deficit. There is every reason to believe the department will improve in every way without selling out the business."

The one-cent rate was never intended to aid the distribution of the vast volume of advertising that is bound up in the magazines, say some critics. It was intended for the dissemination of good literature, and these magazines ought therefore to pay a higher rate of postage. The reply made to this is that the answers to these advertisements, and all the ensuing correspondence, require letter-postage, which more than makes good the cheapness of the original one-cent rate. Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

"One of the most convincing bits of evidence offered was that presented by the representative of an organization of agricultural papers. It was in the shape of a letter from a merchant who wrote to a publisher setting forth the result of an advertisement he had inserted in a certain periodical. 'From a single insertion,' wrote the merchant, 'we received 3,466 replies, making a postage of $69.32. In first answers and follow-up letters we reached a total of $1,990, paying in first-class postage on same the sum of $1,039.80. The persons addrest sent us 11,000 orders and paid $132 postage. Each of them furnished some names; in all, 52,800 names on which we have already expended in postage $1,574. This makes a postage expense of $2,914.12, every penny of which was represented by one single insertion of our advertisement.'

"The postage on the entire edition of the paper in which the advertisement appeared, said the speaker, was less than $100, but the Government got in addition $2,914.12, showing clearly that second-class matter is a great feeder of the first class.

"Instead of causing a deficit the second class produces revenue for the department. The 'deadhead' matter sent by the ton annually by the Government, and the exorbitant pay given the railroads for carrying the mails, are the real causes of the deficit. Let the postal reformers go after them."

## THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

SOME of the papers are wondering whether the Senators who are showing so much concern over the discharged colored troops are inspired more by affection for the dismissed soldiers or by a desire to revenge themselves upon the President. Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said at a recent dinner that he "would like to get after the Senate with a shotgun," and the Senate is believed to cherish some equally vigorous feelings for him. So when the Senate convened last week, two members of that honorable body jumped to their feet, and without heeding the Vice-President's objection against transacting business before the receipt of the President's message, introduced resolutions of inquiry concerning the negro dismissal. Senator Penrose (Rep., Pa.) introduced one, and Senator Foraker (Rep., Ohio) the other. Both were adopted a day or two later. The New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent says that the President inspired the Penrose resolution as a means of drawing out a special message he had already prepared on this very subject, but everybody takes the Foraker resolution as an undisguised attack on the President. It is a "plain warning of the fight that will be waged upon the President within the lines of his own party during the session," says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), which adds that there is "no possibility" of misunderstanding Senator Foraker's animus. It goes on:

"The Senator distinguished himself during the last session of

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Congress by his hostility to the Railroad-rate Regulation bill, and he has shown himself generally opposed to the President's trust-regulating policy, but he has also a little private and personal grievance of his own. Joseph B. Foraker cherishes the laudable ambition to be President himself, and, barring the fact of his conspicuous affiliation with some of the most odious of the predatory trusts, there are few men in the United States more competent to administer that high office with dignity and efficiency. But within his own State he has a rival in the person of William H. Taft, the Secretary of War, and President Roosevelt has made no secret of his preference for Taft. This preference is naturally galling to Senator Foraker, who has enough of the Rooseveltian aggressiveness to make things uncomfortable for anybody against whom he cherishes a grudge. He was prompt to see in the dismissal of the negro troops an issue on which the old fighting spirit of the Northern Abolitionists could be aroused against the President, and he has taken the earliest opportunity to avail himself of the weapon which the natural impetuosity of President Roosevelt placed in his hands."

The Brooklyn paper does not wholly credit the idea that Penrose was acting for the President, as will be seen in the following paragraph:

"It must be borne in mind that neither Penrose nor Foraker, in questioning the justice of the President's action, is inspired by any zeal for the interest of the negro troops. They, and the interests which they especially represent in the Senate of the United States, have a grudge against the President, for reasons which they dare not avow, and they are eager to seize upon any excuse they can find to do their utmost to discredit President Roosevelt with the people. They will not succeed. President Roosevelt is impulsive, and apt to act upon first impulses, and he has somewhat of the vice, from which only the greatest are free, of being reluctant to acknowledge that he has made a mistake. But the country has confidence in him, and our large Afro-American population knows that no American lives who is more free from race prejudice, and more determined that equal justice shall be done to all, without regard to 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' He may make mistakes, but he is sincere in his purpose to serve the people, without any regard for his personal interest, and that is more than can be said of some of the people who seek every opportunity to cavil at him, in the desperate hope that they may perchance be chosen to fill his place."

Some of the Southern organs, in commenting on this affair, predict that the Republican party will find its negro contingent too troublesome to get along with, and will some day join the Democratic party in repealing the Fifteenth Amendment. Thus the Savannah *News* (Dem.) remarks:

"It is a well-known fact that the negro holds the balance of power in several of the Northern States. Heretofore he has voted the Republican ticket without any urging, but it is by no means certain that he will continue to do so. His leaders, realizing his power, are already thinking of using his vote for the advantage of the negro race. In this Brownsville affair they have been using it for all it is worth. And they have the Republican leaders scared. That is why Republican organizations have been pleading with the President to revoke his negro-battalion order.

"A presidential election is approaching. In that election it is certain that the negro vote will be of great value to the party that gets it. The Republican party wants it. It realizes that the election for President in 1908 will be close. Republicans understand they must hold fast to the negro vote if they don't want to lose that election. That is why they are bombarding the President with protests and resolutions.

"May not the time come soon when the Republican party will come to the conclusion that the negro vote is costing it too much, when it will think it advisable to join the South in favoring the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment? Stranger things than that have happened. As the negroes move north in increasing numbers the sentiment that put the Fifteenth Amendment in the Constitution is certain to become weaker, and finally there may be so little of it that the repeal of that amendment will be about as strongly supported in that section as in the South. By trying to bulldoze the Republican party the negroes may be starting a movement which will end with their loss of the ballot in every State in the Union."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

APPARENTLY the colored troops kick as well as they fight.—*Washington Times.*

TILLMAN has a lofty opinion of the white race, altho he himself belongs to it.—*Chicago News.*

THE anti-annexation elements in Cuba seem to be doing all they can to make annexation a necessity.—*Indianapolis Star.*

NOW that Senator Tillman has said that the negro troops should not have been discharged, their fate is probably sealed.—*Atlanta Journal.*

A PITTSBURG contemporary informs its readers that "Pittsburg people can be thankful that they are living." In Pittsburg?—*Washington Post.*

IT is hard to deny that Count Boni was a success as a matrimonial speculator. His debts still amount to $4,000,000.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A FEW OLD FRIENDS MEET IN CONGRESS.
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican.*

THE BREAD LINE.
—Bowen in the Chicago *Journal.*

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS FROM THE CARTOONIST.

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## FOREIGN COMMENT.

### IMPOSSIBILITY OF A DOUMA GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

THE Douma can never govern Russia; better a continuance of some benign autocracy for the next ten or fifteen years to come, declares E. J. Dillon, the Russian correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). Other attempts have been made to engraft constitutionalism on the czardom, and all alike have failed, principally because the people were unprepared and untrained. Besides, no single parliament can swing such a vast conglomeration of many-colored constituencies. In any case, should a change occur in the present condition of Russia, it must be gradual in coming. On this point he speaks as follows:

"One of the possible explanations of these curious failures to engraft constitutionalism on the czardom is that the country still needs to be elaborately prepared for the great change which self-government entails. Between dismal slavery and absolute power the distance is as great as between prostration from hunger and a copious meal. And it is dangerous to go from one to the other at a single bound. It is not that the existing constitutional charter is too narrow, but that the national ignorance is too dense. The people, accustomed to be supported and led on by a grandmotherly government, can neither walk nor stand alone. Like a man born blind who has suddenly recovered his sight, it has no sense of distance or of perspective. The far and the near seem equidistant, the desire for a loaf and a star equally reasonable. The change ought to have been gradual and nicely adjusted to the national character."

To expect a parliament, such as that of England, to be a representative body for 140,000,000 people is an absurdity, he goes on, and thus criticizes those who rely on this analogy:

"Russia is spoken of as a state in the common acceptance of the term, just as England, Germany, Italy, France, or Austria-Hungary is a state—that is to say, a realm not too big or too complex to be governed as a whole; a body politic whose extremities respond to the manifestations of the will situated at the center. But this implicit assumption is erroneous. Indeed, to express is to refute it. Russia is not so much a political state as a politico-geographical division. It covers one-sixth of the terrestrial globe, is twice the size of all the empires, realms, and principalities of Europe taken together, and is greater than the United States of America. Consequently there is a striking difference between the conglomerate czardom and every other constitutional realm of which we have experience in Europe. Taking size as a standard of comparison, we find that Great Britain, the cradle and center of the representative system, has an area of 121,377 square miles all told; France an area of 204,147 square miles, and Germany of 208,425 square miles. But the Russian Empire covers no less than 8,644,100 square miles, or seventy-one times more than Great Britain! Central government, one might almost say, of any kind, over such a stretch of country may well prove infeasible."

How could a representative peasants' parliament govern a country which covers one-sixth of the earth's surface, when a parliament of the *élite*, like that of England, can not even govern Ireland? To quote:

"A representative peasants' parliament, as an instrument wherewith to govern one-sixth of the planet, would, Russian Monarchists urge, be a clumsy arrangement at best. Plowmen who can not indite a letter nor locate a province of their own country on the map, and many of whom believe that the Constitutional Democrats can see through walls and set fire to stones, may be respectable members of the community, but it would be premature to treat them as wise lawgivers. Imagine an assembly of dull-witted, horny-handed husbandmen laying down lines for the guidance of nearly a hundred and fifty millions of people split up into numerous races and creeds, scattered over different climates, pursuing conflicting interests. No such experiment has been attempted since political communities were first organized. Add to the difficulty by supposing the governing body to be split into factions at loggerheads with each other, and the hopelessness of the attempt will become manifest.

"Little England finds it impossible to govern Ireland satisfactorily, yet the Parliament in London is composed of literate citizens, many of whom have received the highest education combined with the fullest instruction available, and all of whom are animated with a more or less active desire to treat the sister country justly. But in Russia there are several Irelands, and several Hungaries too, whose population will stick at nothing to gain their alleged rights. And in many cases these rights are incompatible with those of the Empire. Yet, *ex hypothesi*, the bulk of the lawgivers who presume to govern them all lack knowledge, experience, political training, and disinterestedness."

It will, in fact, be no misfortune if the next Douma never gets to business, for if it does it will inevitably result in the disintegration of the Russian Empire, he says, and he supports his views by the following arguments:

"Whether the second Douma will ever get to business is uncertain, because it is doubtful whether the Stolypine Cabinet can bring the nation back to normal ways and can coax or cow the peasants into allowing land to be owned by any one besides themselves. Let us assume, however, that it achieves this feat. Let us further suppose that it persuades the people to choose for representatives men of moderate views who have no rooted objection to the Fundamental Laws and no invincible dislike to cooperate with an imperial cabinet. Even a legislative body thus composed could not from St. Petersburg govern such a conglomeration of races, religions, and interests without applying—very literally applying—the maxim *divide et impera*. In other words, the outcome of the experiment would, and will be, the disintegration of the Empire. The political conditions are such that there is no alternative; the correlate to a moderate, business-like Douma is a dismembered empire. That is a perspective which it will be hard to blink. For Russia lacks unity, racial and national, and the political consequences of this drawback which were arrested under the autocracy will press hard upon the nation as soon as the constitutional government has got into working order."

NICHOLAS—"Hang it all, that's the third time I've missed that bear! Do any of you happen to have, er—a bomb?"
—*Jugend* (Munich).

Mr. Dillon enlarges upon this point in the following pregnant sentences:

"Thus the larger the number of races and the greater the contrasts among them, the more formidable will be the difficulty of making laws which will meet the requirements of all. On the other hand, the more democratic the constitution the less easy will it be to refuse autonomy to the principal ethnic elements of the realm, or to give home-rule only to those primary elements while withholding it from the lesser ones. In other words, to an unwieldy empire like the czardom a democratic constitution means dismemberment."

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## HOPELESSNESS OF A PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

MOST of the political leaders in this country have publicly declared themselves, at one time or another, in favor of ultimate self-government for the Philippines. Several who have a prospect of reaching the presidential chair have publicly favored Philippine independence. Mr. Hugh Clifford, however, a writer of much political experience in the islands and archipelagoes of the Asiatic Pacific, scoffs at the idea that the brown races can ever govern themselves as free people. The Japanese, he says, are the only Asiatics who have imitated, or can imitate, Western civilization. Writing in *Macmillan's Magazine* (London), he declares his conviction that the Filipinos "must be ruled by a paternal government for their own good, not led to cherish a vain hope that the power they would only misuse will some day be placed in their hands." The Americans, he believes, "in the face of all their republican predilections and theories," are bound to accept this "cardinal axiom" or fail to bring the Philippine experiment to a successful issue. America must cling to the imperialistic

JAPAN'S PROPOSED "FRIENDLY VISIT."
UNCLE SAM—"Do you feel as friendly as you act?"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

idea, he warns us, for it is quite impossible to transplant Western institutions to such a country. Nor need imperialism imply selfishness or greed. To quote his reasons for scouting the idea of a Philippine republic:

"Sane imperialism, we maintain, must be completely unselfish, but must shun all false sentimentality and unwise enthusiasms. It must take history—the history of mankind in the temperate and in the tropical zones—and must deduce what *will be* from what *has been.* It must recognize that the institutions, laws, etc., and specially the institutions, which have been evolved by the peoples of the temperate zone are the direct product of the natural political genius of those peoples, and that the records of tropical Asia, records which stretch back into an antiquity infinitely more ancient than that which bears the name in Europe, supply no instance of any similar evolution. We all know that it is possible to grow strawberries and other purely European products in tropical climates under certain conditions and by means of much care and labor; but the fruit thus produced is tasteless, insipid stuff, even when it is pleasing to the eye, and if left to itself the imported plant speedily degenerates, displaying a tendency to die out or to assume little by little a type approximating to some cognate indigenous growth. The analogy holds absolutely good of political institutions of a purely European origin when translated from their proper environment. The history of the American continent supplies a convincing proof of this. The people of North America broke away from their allegiance to Great Britain; the peoples of South America severed themselves from the empire of Spain. In each case republics resulted; yet while the United States has always remained a republic, not in name only, but in fact, the republics of South America have in every instance developed into a series of more or less unstable autocracies."

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## AMERICANISM OF WILLIAM II.

AS President Roosevelt has gained fame as the exponent of strenuosity, and Pastor Wagner as the exponent of simplicity, William II. has evidently taken his stand as the exponent of optimism. He says he wants all the pessimists in Germany to emigrate. Only the other day he made some very complimentary remarks to Ludwig Ganghofer on the hopeful and optimistic tone of his poetry, so the Vienna *Fremden Blatt* tells us, and exclaimed, "I am an optimist through and through, and shall remain so to my life's end!" Right in the midst of all this aggressive cheerfulness a little book has appeared, entitled "Our Kaiser and His People, by a Pessimist." This book shows such an intimate knowledge of court life that the *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks it must have been written by some one in the inner circles of high politics. The main contention of "Our Kaiser and His People" is that William II. is leading his people out of the traditional path of Prussian national life; that he is an Americanizer, and prefers his own individual views to those of his ministers, and succeeds, in fact, in establishing in the Empire what is actually "a personal régime." The "Pessimist" declares:

"William II. is by no means a good listener. One might think that he might evince an honorable desire to learn from others, but so strong is his impulse to domineer and boss that he allows the personality of no one to be manifested before him. His advice seldom tends to the solution of any difficulty presented in a ministerial report, and the minister making the report is seldom allowed to enter into discussion with his Imperial Majesty. When the report has been half made, the Kaiser interposes his own remarks upon the matter, which he thinks he knows all about. He contents himself with asking questions, which he immediately follows by answering himself."

When the Secretary of State is summoned to a conference, he soon perceives that he might just as well have sent his card or his photograph. He is not wanted. In the words of this author:

"William II. on such occasions takes no pains to conceal his weariness and inattention. Leaning against the wall he begins to play with his dog, and then chases it round the room, and for the first time shows himself interested when the cur rushes between the legs of the minister, who is quite unnerved, closes the interview, and returns home, scarcely half appeased by the jovial apology of the monarch."

The most serious charge brought against William II. is his liking for Americans. He allows American millionaires to take liberties with him which he does not permit to the highest of his own subjects, and encourages the influence of Americanism in Prussia. Meanwhile Americans are probably laughing in their sleeves at him. Of the insidious encroachments of the American spirit the "Pessimist" says:

"Americanism at first came upon us insidiously, like a dangerous pestilence. No one was willing to allow that he had been attacked by it, yet every one read its symptoms in the face of his neighbor. Soon the plague began its course of destruction, and attacked all that was good, all that was sturdy in German official life, and finally nothing was left but darkness and disquietude. Our Kaiser, who is extremely sensitive to any published remark about himself, can not stand the criticism of his subjects. He tries to stifle the free utterances of the German people, and always maintains a distant attitude toward those who are closest to his presence. Yet he expresses great delight in the publicity and liberty enjoyed by the Americans, with whom he first became acquainted on his travels and at Kiel. He did not resent it when an Armour slapped him on the back [an allegation which Mr. Armour

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has explicitly denied in a newspaper interview], or a Vanderbilt grinned and called him 'a good fellow.' William II. forgot that he has never permitted to any German the freedom of address with which many Americans do not shrink from accosting him, and which he grants to his transatlantic friends merely because they are Yankees."

The Kaiser hopes in this way to serve the object of promoting commercial relations between Germany and the United States, but perhaps he is mistaken. Thus:

"In this intercourse with American 'self-made men' the Kaiser finds many indications of a coming day when German trade and German industry will extend itself over a wider field, and he hopes by personal amiability to attach to himself by a bond of affection the mighty American nation. He is guilty of an anachronism in imagining that the most distinguished personality of a mere monarch can reconcile things absolutely opposite to each other, and that he can prevent a foreign people from relentlessly following the course in which their own advantage lies. As if the magic spell of royalty could in these days have the least influence in fettering the independent and self-willed prepossessions of another nation!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

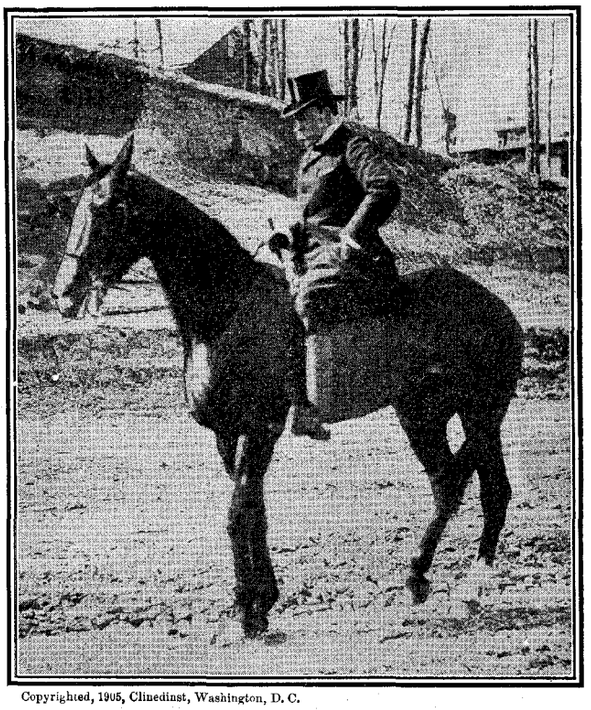
## CONGENIAL AND UNCONGENIAL AMBASSADORS.

VARIOUS conjectures are afloat in the British press to account for the retirement of Sir Mortimer Durand, British Ambassador to Washington, not only from his present office, but also from diplomatic service of any kind, at the age of fifty-six. He has not been in accord with his Government with regard to the interests of Canada and Newfoundland, we read in some journals. He has not been able to adapt himself to the attitude and mode of Washington social life, we are elsewhere told. His influence has been overshadowed and stifled by that of the German and French embassies, declares a third organ. We learn, moreover, that President Roosevelt's friendship for William II. has somewhat obscured the luster of Great Britain's representative. All agree that another sort of British ambassador is needed at Washington, a man, for instance, modeled rather after the pattern of Lowell, Choate, and Whitelaw Reid, than of Sir Mortimer Durand, who, "during the three years he has spent at Washington, has never gushed." In fact, he has not been able, according to *The Outlook* (London), to revive the "time when the British Embassy at Wasington was *the* embassy, when it dominated the social life of that singularly agreeable capital, and when it was able to exercise a real and legitimate influence on the course of American policy." Of the causes which have combined to oust it from that position the writer proceeds to state:

"We believe it to be now the fact that in the rough-and-ready way in which men reckon prestige, the British Embassy to-day ranks, not first, but third, and that it is superseded both by the German and the French embassies. Count Speck von Sternberg is admittedly one of the ablest opponents that British diplomacy has anywhere to encounter. His long friendship with Mr. Roosevelt, his own social gifts, and the persistent backing of the Kaiser have given him an authority such as even Lord Pauncefote hardly commanded. There is perhaps no European ruler or statesman for whom the President feels the instinctive and thoroughgoing sympathy and admiration he has often exprest for the Kaiser. The two men understand each other; they are personal and, in a sense, political affinities; and they correspond with a regularity and freedom that at least insure a full and persuasive presentation of the German point of view. We entirely believe that Mr. Roosevelt is friendly to England so long as there is no Anglo-American question on the carpet; but we do not believe that he could be trusted, even in a matter that did not touch American interests, to range himself automatically on the side of England against Germany."

*The Westminster Gazette* comes to pretty nearly the same conclusions and states that "the relations between the President and the German Ambassador are of the most intimate character," and that "Mr. Roosevelt is in more constant and more confidential correspondence with the German Emperor than with any other ruler or statesman in Europe." This paper thinks that the American ambassadors to St. James's afford the best model for a British ambassador to Washington. To quote:

"America has sent to us an unrivaled succession of distinguished, broad-gaged, thoroughly human ambassadors. Not one of them has been a trained diplomatist, yet all have been successes—and not least successful in their purely business and bargaining hours. They provide us with a model that I think we should do well to imitate. They come to us as national guests far more than as official representatives. It is impossible for us to think of them



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SIR MORTIMER DURAND,
Retiring British Ambassador.

"At present, to the people at large," says *The Westminster Gazette*, "he is the mere shadow of a name, with nothing to mark him out from his rivals in the Diplomatic Corps."

as immersed in protocols and all the banalities of international negotiations. They naturally step outside of all that. They open libraries instead of dispatch-boxes, and make speeches instead of or as well as representations. They burst the bonds of officialdom and are borne on a full tide of oratory from Land's End to John o' Groat's, scattering addresses, accepting the presidency of all sorts of societies, distributing prizes, and unveiling monuments. We simply should not know what to do with an American ambassador who was merely an ambassador, who did not care to warm both hands at the cheerful fire of English existence, who could not or would not speak, who loathed public occasions, and screened himself behind the ramparts of officialdom."

The British Ambassador at Washington is at present a mere nonentity, and he must exert himself and move around, if he is to make his weight and influence felt. Thus:

"At present to the people at large he is the mere shadow of a name, with nothing to mark him out from his rivals in the Diplomatic Corps. A British ambassador to the United States ought to occupy a more distinctive position than that. He ought to travel about the country; he ought to mingle in its public, by which, of course, I do not mean its political, life; he ought to become an intimate part of the world of American letters; he ought to regard himself as at least as much an ambassador to the American people as to the American Government; above all, he ought to educate Americans in the realities of British imperialism by an official visit to Canada and Newfoundland. It is really by 'going everywhere and seeing every one,' and by not gushing, that British ambassadors in America and American ambassadors in England do their best work in bringing the two peoples together."

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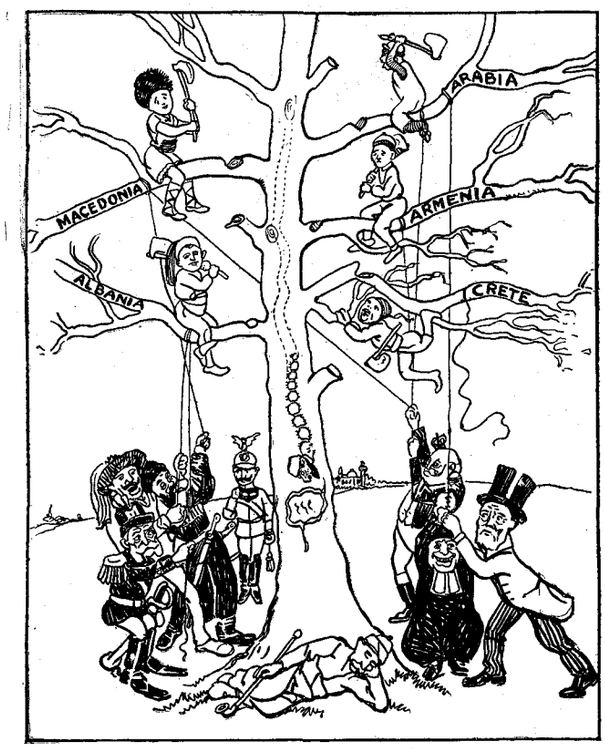
## STABILITY OF TURKEY.

PEOPLE who are expecting the early dissolution of Europe's "Sick Man" will be interested in reading the views of Mr. Arminius Vambéry, who writes in the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). Mr. Vambéry is an authority of the first rank on this subject and differs from most English and American writers in showing no hostility toward the Sultan and no contempt for the Turkish people. He is professor of Oriental languages and literature in the Royal University of Budapest, has traveled all over the Turkish Empire, and some years ago was favorably mentioned for the presidency of the university which the Sultan proposed to found at Constantinople. Mr. Vambéry declares that the dissolution of the Empire "is not so near as some people think." The continuance of Turkey's half-dead condition may be prolonged by the rivalries between the heirs to the throne, by European competition for the right of intervention, and by the lack of unity among the subject nationalities; and these features of the problem show no




"INTEGRITY" OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
—*Mechveret* (Geneva).

signs of disappearing. The final catastrophe, however, may be brought on by one thing only—the financial disorganization of the Empire. To quote:

"It is difficult to conceive how, with the gradual impoverishment of the country, the emptiness of the treasury, and the want of credit in Europe, the present political condition of Turkey can last long. Sooner or later the machine of state must stop. The soldiers, unpaid and without bread or clothing, neither will nor can continue to serve a government that so outrageously neglects them, and the officials whose salaries are six or eight months in arrears, naturally enough fail to do their duty. In addition to these things are the secret or open machinations of the foreign Powers and the domestic anti-Turkish agitation of the Christian provinces. But, more than all these, it is financial destitution that will bring about the eventual fall of the Ottoman dominion and compel the Western Powers to intervene and restore order."

There is one Power, he adds, whose interest it is to prolong the agony of the "Sick Man" and rehabilitate the economic situation, and that is Germany; but matters have gone too far now. To quote:

"If the present master of Turkey, an astute and talented prince, had not made the mistake of alienating even his Mussulman subjects by his tyranny and unspeakable acts of despotism and had not made the whole country his implacable enemy he would have been able to save himself through the devoted efforts of his Teuton friend. But Abdul Hamid has ruined all his hopes in this direction. His brutal autocracy has quenched every spark of his people's confidence, and after his death the critical moment of the Ottoman Empire can not long be postponed."

A writer who is styled "A Turkish Exile," writing in *Pro Armenia* (Paris), a paper representing the views of Premier Clemenceau, Anatole France, Jean Jaurès, and Francis de Pressensé, does not join in the pessimistic views of Mr. Vambéry. He thinks he sees signs of revival in the Turkish Empire, and remarks:

"The only hope for Turkey is that after the disappearance of the present sovereign his successor should have discernment enough to discover, among the political elements to-day considered fatal, some forces sufficient to serve as a support for the tottering Empire. He will certainly find no difficulty in conciliating all nationalities of his realm, including the Armenians and Macedonians, by fulfilling the conditions of the treaties concluded with Europe. By surrendering all claim to that hegemony which is to-day a merely imaginary thing, he will establish his moral ascendency; and by restoring to them all the national and local liberties of which they are at present deprived, will silence every murmur of disaffection. It is only in this way that the prediction of Mr. Vambéry can be falsified; and the hope of all those who believe, almost against the dictates of prudence, in the revival of Turkey be fulfilled."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE DEATH PENALTY IN ALGERIA.

A CURIOUS question crops up apropos of the abolition of the death penalty by Mr. Clemenceau in response to the appeals of eminent writers and the clamors of the press. What is to be done about the half-civilized peoples which form part of the French domain? If the death penalty is abolished in Paris it will also be abolished in the Algerian Sahara, and this is a step which "C.B.," writing in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), declares impossible. He speaks in the tone of one on the spot, and says that the natives already are hostile to the French colonists and take every opportunity to rob, murder, or torture them to death. Their religion makes them look upon decapitation as a mutilation which cuts them off from their Mussulman heaven. They do not mind imprisonment, as "C. B." remarks in the following terms:

"The prospect of imprisonment, deprivation of liberty, however long it may last, has no terrors for the native Algerians, who soon learn to accommodate themselves to the exactions of our prison discipline, especially when they are allowed to talk together or work together. They quickly become accustomed to incarceration, and suffer from it neither morally nor physically. This manner of life differs very little from that to which they are habituated and in the matter of nourishment they find themselves supplied with more substantial and agreeable food than they would obtain if at liberty. It may be safely asserted that no manual work and drudgery imposed on convicts are sufficient to restrain their criminal instincts and to deter them from acts of violence toward Europeans."

In fact, the death penalty is the sole resource in intimidating the natives of North Africa, and keeping them in control. This he states as follows:

"Capital punishment is the only penalty calculated to strike terror to the hearts of native criminals, and to eliminate criminal violence from among our Mussulman subjects. If the natives count cheap the lives of other men, they set a high value on their own, and will run no risk of losing them, in spite of the reward promised to those who present themselves in the presence of Allah after having slain an infidel, a dog of a Christian. Moreover, the native, impassive and stoical as he is under physical pain, shudders with horror when his eyes fall on the bloody blade of the guillotine. The very thought of it fills him with invincible loathing and unspeakable terror, for according to the Mohammedan creed, decapitation prevents him at the supreme resurrection from being summoned before the throne of Allah."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE USE OF BOTH HANDS.

THERE was founded in London, some little time ago, a society for the development of ambidexterity, or the skilful use of both hands equally. Its members agree to endeavor by teaching and example to induce both children and adults to use the left as freely as the right hand. Of this effort, its objects, and the obstacles to its attainment, Dr. A. Cartaz writes as follows in *La Nature* (Paris, November 3):

"It is not easy to see why we do not use both hands equally; there can be no insurmountable obstacle, since we see men and women, in many professions, utilizing either hand at will. Pianists acquire a similar degree of dexterity with both hands, tho in general the right hand has the most complex part to perform. On the contrary, the violinist develops, to an almost incredible degree of agility, the fingers of the left hand; I do not believe that there are any who bow with the left and finger with the right, altho it is possible. Typewriters work their machines with both hands and there are many other examples in industry, in the most different professions, where the left hand has necessarily been more highly trained than the right, or both are used with equal precision.

"But, outside of these professional conditions, how many people do we see using both hands equally? We are all right-handed; that is, of 100 persons we find 2 or 3 left-handed, 97 to 98 right-handed, and here and there a few ambidextrous persons.

"Why this tendency to use the right hand—a tendency that seems to go back to very ancient times? Man is not necessarily unidextrous; he must therefore have become so slowly and for special reasons. If we study the oldest skeletons we find by measuring the bones a difference in length and size between the two arms and the two hands, in favor of the right side, which is an indication that the latter was used more than the left."

PROF. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN,

Da Costa professor of zoology at Columbia University, and first vice-president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. He has just been offered the position of secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Sir James Sawyer is quoted by this writer as declaring that man is not necessarily ambidextrous, and that the change in favor of the right side was related in ancient times to the method of fighting and in modern times to writing. According to him, therefore, the question is one of education and habit. Man, to protect the side on which the heart lies, carried his shield on the left arm and wielded his weapons with the right. As for writing, we do not know why the first man who traced characters on stone or papyrus used one hand rather than the other. Dr. Cartaz continues:

"I knew an ambidextrous man, one of the most eminent surgeons in Paris, Dr. Cusco. He operated indiscriminately with the left and right hands, and was thus absolutely independent of the patient's position on the operating-table. He could remove a cataract with as much dexterity with one hand as with the other, but tho he excelled as a musician, engraver, and artist, I have never seen him write a note with his left hand. This is also the case with the greatest pianists; their skill with both hands stops at the keyboard, and I suppose that very few know how to write equally well with either hand. This would be an interesting question for those who have a mania for statistics.

"A German scientist, Professor Merkel, has sought to throw light on this problem. He thinks that in the choice of the right hand there can be no question of chance; otherwise we should have, among certain nations, thousands of left-handed as well as right-handed people. Habit and education have perpetuated this usage down to our own times; but how about the earliest men—what made them right-handed? Merkel thinks that right-handedness comes from a more pronounced development of the left cerebral hemisphere. He depends on the fact, observed by Gratiolet, that the circumvolutions of the left hemisphere are larger and sometimes have more numerous folds than those of the right. Now, owing to the crossing of the bundles of conducting nerves, the left brain controls the right side of the body, and *vice versa*. The former being more developed and perfected, there is nothing astonishing in the fact that the right side of the body is the stronger. Without heredity or previous training, the child is incited by the difference of cerebral development to use the right side.

"I do not think that Merkel's hypothesis can be adopted without contest. The inequalities of brain development shown by Gratiolet have been found in subjects of recent date, in whom right-handedness certainly existed. Now, may we not say that this inequality of the hemispheres, far from being the initial cause, is, on the contrary, the result of the continual use? Being right-handed by habit, Gratiolet's subjects have themselves brought about the inequality of form and development in the convolutions. It is the old story of the hen and the egg. But in fact, taking animals as examples, we do not find this tendency to use a limb on one side in preference to the other, and almost exclusively. Their brains are symmetrical, and there is nothing to show that those of primitive man were not equally so. I know well that cerebral localization is sometimes unilateral; the centers of language and speech, for instance, are on one side only, and this is perhaps an argument in favor of the opinion of Merkel. But these are only hypotheses, and, to come back to practicalities, we can only wish good luck to the advocates of 'ambidextral education'; for only advantage will result to all from being able to use both hands, at will, for all the purposes of life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### WHY DID EXTINCT ANIMALS DIE?

WHAT caused the multitudes of extinct species, whose remains we find as fossils in the earth's strata, to disappear from its surface? This is one of geology's chief problems. So far as mammals are concerned, it is discust by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of Columbia University, in *The American Naturalist* (Boston, November). Professor Osborn notes that Cuvier explained such disappearances by supposing great cataclysms—sudden geological changes sweeping away life by wholesale. These ideas gradually gave way before modern theories, according to which the causes of extinction were not widely different from those operating at the present time; tho even some modern authorities believe in an occasional "cataclysm." Lyell enumerates causes of extinction as follows:

"(1) Competition as affected chiefly by the introduction and extension of new forms; (2) agency of insects, *e.g.*, caterpillars, ants, locusts, in favoring or checking increase of plants and thus affecting the food-supply of animals; (3) intimate reciprocal relations of animals and plants in the delicate balance of food-supply; (4) disturbance of the equilibrium or balance of nature by the introduction of new insects, plants, vertebrated animals; (5) changes in physical geography affecting zoological and botanical provinces by new land or water connections, facilitating introduction of new competing forms; (6) causes especially potent in island life."

Darwin also dismissed all ideas of catastrophes, and attributed extinction to cessation of world-wide conditions of life favorable to the larger quadrupeds. Causes quite inappreciable by us, he thought, might determine the extinction of a species—some slight variation in climate, food, or the number of enemies. In the article from which we quote, the writer confines himself to what he calls "external causes" of extinction, which include changes in physical environment—such as the alteration of land-masses and

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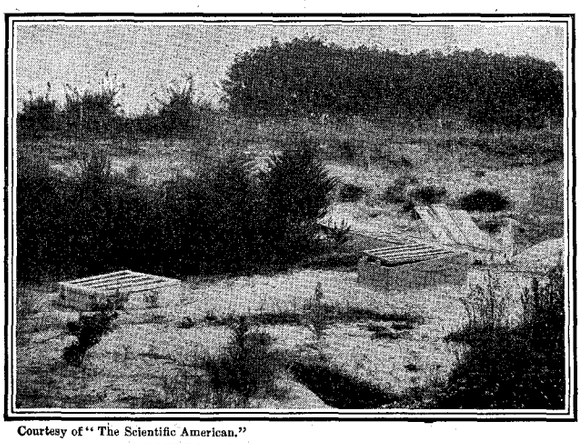


Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
GLASS-COVERED CASES PLACED OVER THE CISTS.

their connections, and changes of climate; and changes in the living environment, such as deforestation, alteration in food-supply, the development of noxious plants or insects, etc. Any such changes as these might be sufficient to kill off a whole species in the course of centuries without recourse to any kind of "cataclysm." Of the possibility of extinction by the development of poisonous vegetation, Professor Osborn writes:

"It is true, first, that animals generally, but not invariably, learn to avoid poisonous plants; second, that they become more or less immune to their deleterious effects; third, that often it is solely the influence of hunger which drives them to eat poisonous plants. This justifies the consideration of plants under unusual conditions of life among the possible causes of extinction. The presence of molds and smuts which appear on the *Gramineæ*, the introduction and spread of certain narcotic plants, the influence of ergot in causing diseases of the hoof, the relation of poisonous plants to increased or diminished rainfall, the introduction of certain poisonous plants, which, while not injuring the parent, affect and frequently kill the suckling young, may be considered. . . . . .

"Poisonous plants are widely distributed. Under the unnatural conditions of extreme cold, drought, enforced migration, starvation, etc., it is not impossible that they may have exerted some influence, especially on *diminishing herds*. . . . Dr. V. K. Chestnut, of the United States Agricultural Bureau, states . . . : 'So far as my observations have extended, the chief circumstance leading to death from poisonous plants is an irregularity of the food-supply caused by more or less unusual conditions. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that wild animals are frequently poisoned in their native grazing-grounds. Sudden disasters, however, might drive them from their feeding-grounds into pastures quite unfamiliar to them, where they would undoubtedly be more or less at a loss to distinguish between poisonous and non-poisonous plants.' . . . . . .

"Sheep-owners have accordingly found mountain ranges which are extremely dangerous for sheep during the wet months of early summer, quite safe during the months from July to September inclusive. Similarly, during the wet season and when feeding immediately after heavy rainstorms, domesticated animals are more apt to pull up the roots of plants than when the ground is dry, and, as is well known, in the case of many poisonous plants it is the roots which chiefly contain the active principle. . . . . .

"It is observed among domesticated animals that when feeding quietly on the range they exercise considerable choice in the selection of forage plants, but when being driven six or eight miles a day they are frequently forced by hunger to bite off almost all kinds of plants which grow along their course. Enforced migration among wild animals might similarly cause them to become less fastidious about food."

In short, it is probable that under slightly abnormal conditions whole species of animals may have been poisoned by vegetation, and this is only one of numerous external causes alone that may have led to the extinction of prehistoric mammals.

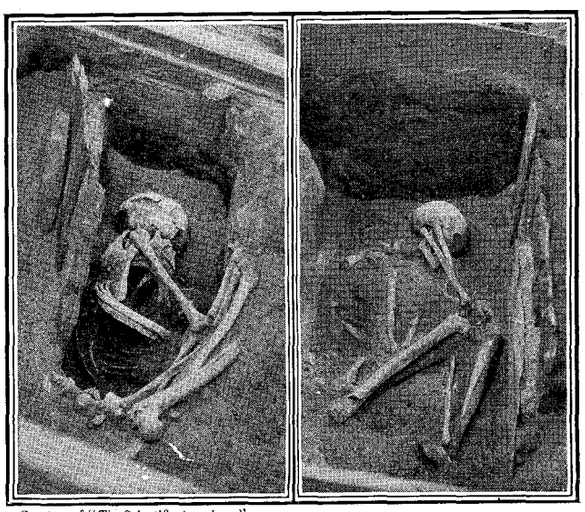
Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
UNEARTHING THE PREHISTORIC SLATE-LINED BURIAL-PLACES.

## A GRAVEYARD OF THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD.

AT the Harlyn Bay Prehistoric Museum, in Cornwall, England, is to be seen a prehistoric burial-ground with slate-lined graves, which have been unearthed and roofed over with glass as they stand, that the visitor may view the bones of the occupants within, together with many curious articles that were buried with them. The whole place resembles "an untidy garden," we are told by Harold E. Shepstone in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 17), and is part of a private estate. The first graves discovered, a hundred or more in number, were excavated by the Royal Institution of Cornwall and the contents removed to the Truro Museum, but twenty or more that were subsequently found were used to stock the local museum at Harlyn Bay, and six of them were preserved and roofed over as described above. Says Mr. Shepstone:

"There are some six in all, some containing only one skeleton, and others two and more. They are in a sitting posture, with the knees almost up to the head, and the hands crossed or pointing up or down. In every instance the graves are in straight lines, one head to another, all running toward the north or south. There were many lines of graves side by side, about three feet apart. Beneath these were other rows of graves. In every instance, too, the graves were lined with great slate slabs. It is not without interest to note that in one grave the skeletons are flattened. They must have been flattened before they were placed there. That is an indisputable fact. It is supposed by many that this is a proof that the people of those days indulged in human sacrifice. After the feast or religious rite, the remains, or rather the bones, of the sacrificed one were purposely flattened by some heavy instrument and then interred."

In another grave the skull is broken and the nasal bone severed



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
CHARACTERISTIC POSTURE OF THE SKELETONS. LOOKING INTO ONE OF THE GRAVES.

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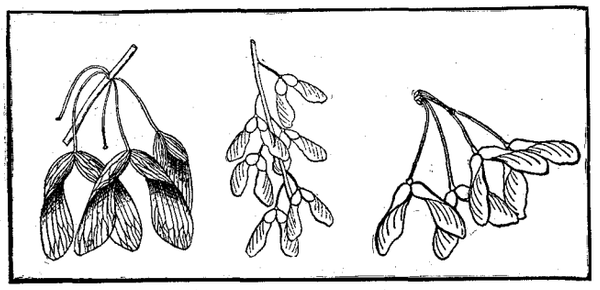
across the front, while three teeth are out of position and project through the side of the lower jaw, beneath the normal row. It is supposed from this fact that these people were in the habit of hastening the end of a dying person by killing him either in the grave or on the naked rocks by breaking his head with a stone. To quote further:

"As to the age of these prehistoric remains, there would seem to be now no doubt that they belong to the neolithic period, and



WINGED SEEDS OF THE MAPLE.

anthropologists are virtually agreed that the skeletons recently found must have been buried 2,500 years ago. It may even be earlier still. One popular writer has stated that the cemetery must have been founded at the time of King Solomon; but this is mere conjecture. Objects found with the skeletons, such as spindles, rings, bracelets, beads, brooches, etc., were submitted to Sir John Evans and to Mr. Read, of the British Museum, London, for their opinion as to their age, and several of the skulls were sent to the eminent craniologist and anthropologist, Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S., for a like purpose. All these authorities are agreed that the cemetery was no doubt a burial-place of the neolithic age or bronze age. Dr. Beddoe pointed out that the skulls represented people of a very old race, and were of a kind which existed before the rounded head of the bronze people. Only one appeared to be of a different variety. 'As for the date of these deposits,' wrote Dr. Beddoe in his report, 'we may conjecture with some confidence that it was after the Gallo-Belgic and before the Roman conquest'—about 500 B.C. Dr. Beddoe also examined the teeth. He found the surfaces, particularly in the adults, excessively worn, which shows, he declares, that 'these ancient people fed largely on grain or other coarse food.'"

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**Using Alcohol for 860 Generations.**—Some interesting experiments to show that stimulants may be able to increase the vitality of the simple organisms have been performed by Messrs. Maupas, Calkin, and Woodworth. These are referred to by W. B. Hardy in an article on "The Physical Basis of Life" in *Science Progress*. A reviewer in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London) tells us that the experimenters succeeded, by the use of various drugs, in prolonging the number of generations of the tiny organism *Paramœcium caudatum*. He says:

"Normally the vital impulse of this organism dies out after the 170th generation, but Woodworth succeeded in prolonging its existence to the 860th generation by supplying it with appropriate stimulant. The stimulant tried on the *Paramœcia* with most success was—alcohol! 'It was added to the water in which the animals lived, so that they were always immersed in one part of spirit in 5,000 to 10,000 of water'—an experience resembling in a diluted form that of the Duke of Clarence's adventure in a butt of Malmsey. In the effect produced there was the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. The periods of depression were wiped out. The curve of vitality no longer showed the ominous recurrent falls. At the same time the rate of growth and division, that is to say, the physiological activity, was increased by as much as 30 per cent. Something of the same effect was produced by strychnin, but there was a remarkable difference in the fundamental action of the two drugs, for whereas the beneficial effect of alcohol endured after the drug ceased to be administered, that of strychnin did not. Alcohol exacted no 'physiological usury,' in spite of the prodigiously increased rate of living. It was beneficial in its after-effects."

## WINGED SEEDS: THEIR ORIGIN AND USE.

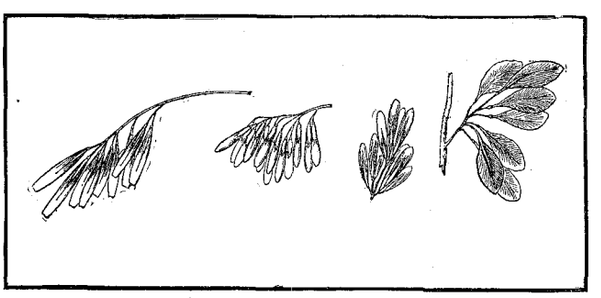
WE all know that seeds with "wings," such as those of the maple, are borne far by the wind and may thus take root in distant soil. In an article in *The Plant World* (Lancaster, Pa., October), we are told by Mr. H. Tullsen that this form of seed-vessel is of no special advantage to the trees at present, but was doubtless developed in some long-distant age when it was necessary for the propagation of the species that the seed should be carried over wide infertile spaces of some kind. He says:

"There are about one hundred species of maples (*Acer*) and forty species of ash (*Fraxinus*). All have winged fruits. We may be certain that this peculiar form of fruit was not developed independently in each of these numerous species. In order so to believe we should have to expect too much of chance. . . . . .

"The direct action of the environment can have done nothing toward the development of the foliaceous fruits of the trees under consideration. It would be hard to conceive of any other factor than natural selection as having wrought to produce them. Natural selection, we know, can operate only where there prevails a fierce and keen struggle for existence. So, in some great struggle of the past, we may conclude that the production of winged seed-vessels, by insuring the wider territorial distribution of the trees that bore them, saved the ancestors of the maples, and those of the ash, from extinction.

"That this is true, it may at first be somewhat difficult to apprehend. The ashes and maples, it may be said, grow peacefully, and in their tranquil shade there is nothing that smacks of struggle. . . . But he who argues thus is thinking of present and local conditions only. Now let us look at one of these trees under another and a different environment. Upon the great Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota, for example, are numerous streams and 'draws' or coulees (which are nothing more or less than ravines or gullies free of water except in time of flood and rain) which, as a rule, are far below the general surface of the adjacent country, and often miles from one another. Upon the flood-plains of such streams, and in the 'draws' grow ash-trees and box-elders in company with trees of a few other species. Nowhere on the high, dry hills do they or any other trees, except pines, grow, altho I have often found their wind-tossed samaras there; and if germination takes place, the seedlings are doomed to perish. Along the draws and other water-courses all the various kinds of trees that grow in such places are crowded together in dense and tangled masses; wherefore it is to the advantage of a given species that its seeds shall be carried to a 'draw' or creek-plain where the chances of life are more favorable."

To show how these conditions might develop wings on a seed-vessel, the writer supposes an ancestor of the trees bearing such seeds to be growing in an isolated 'draw' amid vast, barren hills. Its fruits, while wingless, may be supposed to produce occasion-



WINGED SEEDS OF THE ASH.

ally a minute wing-like appendage on the end or margin, as do many plants. The winds carry a few of the nascent key-fruits far away to the fertile soil of another flood-plain, as yet unpeopled by trees. Other seed-vessels, unable to fly far with the winds, perish in the tree-crowded coulee or upon the barren hills. The trees that spring from the seeds of appendaged fruits will tend to produce this kind of seed-vessels themselves. Thus, in time, first a

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samaroid and later a fully-winged fruit will be evolved. To quote further:

"Easy conditions of life can not have impelled the ashes and maples to develop key-fruits. Great difficulties have in the past been encountered, and the trees that were enabled to establish means of dissemination survived in the struggle for existence. But the barriers to be passed over may not have been in all, or even most, cases hills. Sir John Lubbock finds that the only trees that bear winged fruits are forest-trees, which fact would seem to indicate that such fruits in many instances have been evolved in order to be carried over vast tracts of dense woodland. But the theory here set forth remains unshaken, and is really thus supported, for the principle is the same, namely, that there were areas so conditioned that germination and growth thereon was impossible or unusual, and these unproductive tracts must be traversed so that at length the seeds might find a resting-place in propitious and fertile soil.

"To sum up: It is certain that key-fruits were developed in a country where they became of far greater service to the trees which bore them than they appear to be to the ash-trees and maples in many regions of our eastern United States and elsewhere. But I do not wish to insist that the barriers to be surmounted were necessarily hills. They may have been broad dry plains, or forest-growths of other kinds of trees, or even bodies of water—it all depends upon the nature of the region where the changing form first grew."

## HOW TO TELL LINEN FROM COTTON.

THE following tests to distinguish linen from cotton cloth are given by Alois Herzog in an article translated from the German for the *The Textile World Record* (Boston). Altho the distinction between the two fibers is very clear and may be brought out in many ways, few persons, the writer says, understand it. Only such tests are quoted here as can be applied by any one without elaborate apparatus or reagents. These are given as follows in the article:

"1. Breaking test. As a general thing, linen fabrics are more difficult to break than those made from cotton. The broken edge of linen shows threads that are long and irregular, the projecting fibers being parallel and lustrous. The broken edge of cotton cloth exhibits twisted threads, the fibers being uniform in length and dull in appearance (Fig. 1). Practise will enable the operator to distinguish linen from cotton by the sound when the fabric is torn. Linen emits a shrill, and cotton a dull, sound. When a group of threads is quickly broken, the cotton threads twist around each other, while the linen threads hang straight.

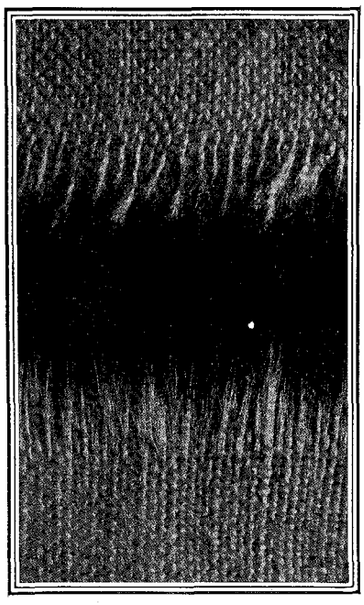

FIG. 1.—BROKEN LINEN AND COTTON CLOTH.
Cotton above and linen below.

"2. Untwisting test. Cotton threads when untwisted disclose a number of entangled fibers, while in linen yarn treated the same way the fibers are much nearer parallel (Fig. 2).

"3. Through-lighting test. When a linen fabric is held between the light and the eyes of the observer, it appears to be striped; cotton cloth is uniform (Fig. 3).

"4. Burning test. Burnt ends of linen threads after the flame is extinguished appear smooth and compact, while the fibers of cotton threads treated in the same way are spread out more or less in brush form (Fig. 4).

"5. Oil test. The sample of cloth is boiled in water or alkali solution to remove the finishing material, then laid on a glass plate and saturated with a heavy oil. A smaller glass plate is then placed over the sample to protect it from the air. After removing the surplus of oil from the edges, the sample is examined with the light falling on it, and then with the light passing through it.

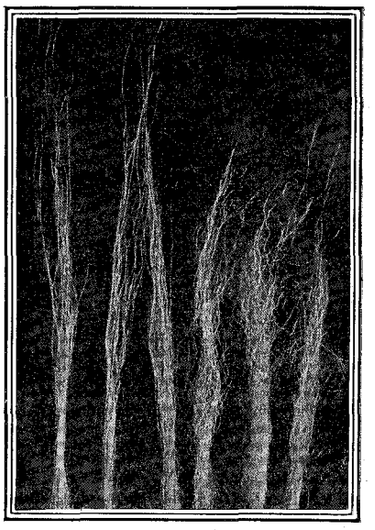

FIG. 2.—UNTWISTED THREADS.
Linen at the left; cotton at the right.

"The linen fiber, owing to its thick cells with their greater resistance to light, appears transparent and resembles a spot of grease on paper. When the light passes through it, it appears bright; and when the light falls upon it, it is dark.

"The reverse is the case with cotton. The air in the interior of the cotton fiber, as well as between the fibers themselves, is not displaced by the oil, and makes the cotton appear opaque; consequently when the light falls on the fiber it is bright, and when the light passes through it it is dark.

"6. Sulfuric-acid test. After having been freed from the finishing materials the sample of cloth is treated for one or two minutes in concentrated English sulfuric acid, then rinsed well in water and dried between blotting-papers. Cotton is completely dissolved by this treatment; linen remains unaffected (Fig. 5). This test is suitable for colored goods, and by weighing the sample, before and after treatment the quantity of each material can be approximated."

In conclusion the writer observes that linen cloth, because of its greater specific heat, always feels cooler than cotton.

The accompanying cuts are reproductions from the *Verlag für Textil Industrie* (Sorau, Germany), from which the article quoted is translated for *The Textile World Record.*

## SOCIAL STATUS AND THE BIRTH-RATE.

THE decline of the birth-rate in certain countries is regarded by most writers on sociology as a symptom of national decline. In France it has even received government attention. Investigation of the births in England for the past fifty years, made by an English statistician, Heron, in a pamphlet issued by the Drapers' Company of London, brings out the fact, which has often received adverse comment, that the decrease is greatest in those social classes where increase would be desirable. The aim of this investigation was to ascertain whether reduced birth-rate in England was associated with conditions of poverty, disease, and generally unhealthy and improvident surroundings, and this was found not to be the case. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York):

"It is quite generally acknowledged that the working classes contribute the largest relative number to the population, notwithstanding the high infant mortality among them, and the present investigation again demonstrates that there is a close relationship between social status and the birth-rate. 'In districts where there is overcrowding, where there is a superabundance of the lowest types of labor, where it is needful to employ many young children in order to earn daily bread for the family, where infantile mortality is greatest, there the wives of productive age have the most children. Where there is more culture and education, as shown by a higher proportion of professional men, where there is more leisure and comfort, as shown by a higher percentage of domestic servants, there the birth-rate is least.' In such words the writer describes conditions which are duplicated here as well as in all other large cities, and as the ratio between inferior social status

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and high birth-rate has practically doubled during the last fifty years in London, it is quite clear that the reduction in the size of the families has begun at the wrong end of the social scale and is increasing the wrong way.

"Among the reasons adduced for this state of affairs, the postponement of marriage among the higher classes has often been referred to as an important factor, but according to Heron's figures this does not hold at the present day, and the marked increase in the correlations between low social status and high birth-rate must be due to other causes. The writer presents merely a statistical report, and ventures to present neither causes nor remedies. His report, however, points out certain distinct sources of national deterioration which are active in other countries as well as in England, and which before long must be considered by the statesman as well as the social reformer, and not, as hitherto, by the physician alone."

## A GOOD WORD FOR SKIM-MILK.

WHY should milk that contains much cream be accounted the best? Cream is only fat, and we do not rate the food-value of meats solely by the amount of fat that they include. Dr. J. A. Gilbert, writing in *The Medical Record* (New York), takes the view that this devotion to "rich" milk has no logical basis. In our earnest search after a fat milk, he says, we have probably gone too far. To quote from an editorial in *The Hospital* (London, November 17) which notes Dr. Gilbert's opinions appreciatively:

"The milk which is richest in cream is not, therefore, the most nutritious, for the very simple reason that a rich milk is less easily digested and absorbed than a milk in which the fat percentage is low. As far as its other constituents are concerned, a milk poor in fat is as valuable a food as a milk rich in fat. The fat percentage, the popular standard by which milk is judged, is most valuable while the proportions of the albuminoids, sugars, and salts vary but little in the different samples of milk. In other words, while the energy-producing and heat-giving qualities of the several kinds of milk may be great or little, the valuable proteid ingredients, which go to the building-up of the tissues—the prime property of any food—remain very much the same in all varieties of cows' milk. Thus a 'thin' milk is for all purposes, save for energy and heat production, as valuable a food as the so-called 'rich' milk. Indeed, it not infrequently happens, as the experimental feeding of young growing animals has shown, that a thin milk may prove, in the long run, more flesh-forming than a rich milk, inasmuch as the former is less liable to induce gastro-enteric disorders. Let us consider what this means. It means, first of all, that the enormous quantity of skim-milk produced in this country could be turned to more economical use than the feeding of animals or the manufacture of 'ivory' for table-knives and piano-keys. The despised skim-milk is a valuable article of food, capable of supplying many of the wants of the organism, and, from its lightness and digestibility, peculiarly suitable to those whose digestive powers are debilitated. It means, further, that buttermilk, which can be had for the asking almost everywhere in this country, is also a valuable food for men and women, altho at present utilized only to feed pigs. Surely, if he is esteemed the greatest benefactor to the race who can grow two grains of corn where only one grew before, in like manner honor should be paid him who rescues a waste-product and transforms it into a valued article of a nation's diet."

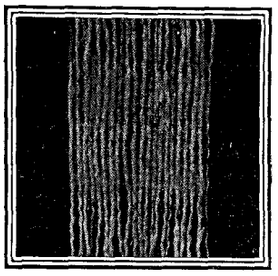

FIG. 5.—COTTON FIBERS DISSOLVED BY ACID, WHILE LINEN FIBERS ARE UNAFFECTED.

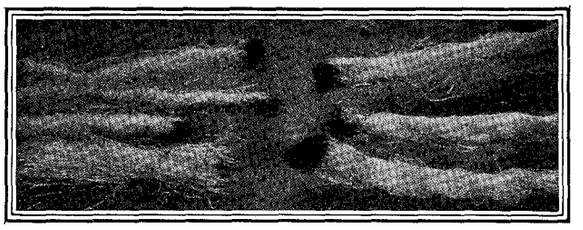

FIG. 4.—BURNT ENDS OF THREAD.
Linen at the right; cotton at the left.

These considerations lead the writer also to doubt how far the popular preference for the Jersey cow is just. Certain Jersey cows give milk so rich that they can not suckle their own calves. Jersey milk is hard to digest, not only because of its high percentage of fat, but also because the fat globules are larger than those in the milk of other breeds. The Jersey cow is a delicate animal, highly strung, hard to rear, and difficult to handle, and were it not for the fictitious value set upon rich milk, the farmer would probably rely on the more stable and hardy breeds, such as the Holsteins. To quote the writer's concluding paragraph:

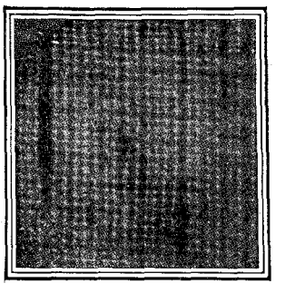

FIG. 3.—LINEN CLOTH BY TRANSMITTED LIGHT.

"It may seem that this argument runs counter to that experience which has stamped itself upon the laws of this country in such fashion as to make the fat percentage the standard for the estimation of the purity of milk offered for sale. And it may be urged that if a thin milk were legally salable as 'unskimmed milk,' watering could never be detected. This objection, of course, leaves out of sight the fact that a watered milk presents a lowered proportion not only of its fat, but also of its other solids.

"At the same time we are of opinion that public feeling is ripe for a radical change in the laws governing the dairy industry. The public should be protected against unscrupulous dealers, and, in addition to that very simple measure, there should be police supervision to provide against the purveying of a fluid called milk, no doubt, but bearing rather the character of sewage."

**Unusual Tunnel Construction.**—A somewhat unusual piece of metallic construction is now being carried out for a new section of the metropolitan underground line in Paris. The method followed resembles that used in building the Harlem-River tunnel of the New York subway, and is asserted by some New York papers to be an adaptation of it.

Says *The Electrical Review* (New York):

"Where the line crosses the Seine the tunnel construction is formed of a series of caissons which are sunk to a considerable depth below the river-bed, where the metallic structure is laid upon the solid rock.

"The interior of the caisson follows the standard tunnel section of the road for the double-track line. Several sections of the caisson have already been sunk in the river-bed, and this work is now being carried on. Of a much larger size and more complicated construction is the caisson which is to be sunk at the Place St.-Michel in order to connect with the tunnel which passes under the river and offer an intermediate portion for joining on to the regular underground line. The metallic structure is now building in a depression below the surface of the street, and when completed it will be slowly sunk down to the proper depth.

"Next the river is a short tunnel section, which joins on to an immense cylindrical chamber. The latter is to be used as the underground station of the line. Then the tunnel proceeds in a metallic structure over 200 feet long.

"Both of the tunnel sections and the cylindrical part form a single metallic structure, and the whole presents a complicated appearance. At present the structure rises some thirty or forty feet above the street-level, but when finished it will lie entirely below ground, and passengers will have access to the station by a staircase, as for the standard type of underground stations."

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# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE WISDOM AND UNWISDOM OF HERESY TRIALS.

IN estimating the results of heresy trials it can hardly be said that the gains and losses are evenly balanced. In the opinion of the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, D.D., at any rate, almost the only result that may be placed on the positive side of the balance is a cessation for the time being of discussion within the church. This, however, is followed by discussion outside the church, and the alleged error is thereby apt to spread. The writer was a professor in Lane Theological Seminary and defended Dr. Briggs in his controversy. With him Dr. Smith was suspended from the Presbyterian ministry, and later he joined the Congregational Church. In *The Independent* (New York, December 6) he advances some general conclusions which, he declares, an interested observer of the Crapsey case will find himself confirmed in. To quote:

"In the first place, if an accusation of heresy is actually brought to trial it is almost certain to result in a conviction. It is of the nature of a court that it is bound to give judgment according to statute law. But the statute law of every church includes creeds framed a long time ago. It is easy to show that the thinking of almost any intelligent man of to-day does not at all points square with these documents. When the divergence is brought to the attention of a conscientious juror he is bound to take note of the fact and to give judgment accordingly. He may be aware that at some point his own divergence is just as great, and that on strict enforcement of the rule of faith almost every minister of the church would suffer the fate of the accused. But this can make no difference as to his opinion on the specific charge before him. On the other side, the accused can only plead that he is within the allowable liberty of a Christian minister. But this liberty, from the nature of the case, is undefined by any power that has authority with the court. If the object of trial is to silence the accused, then every heresy trial is a success.

"Secondly, a heresy trial succeeds to a certain extent in suppressing discussion within the church. Few of us like to make ourselves prominent by new and strange views; most of us prefer to do our work peaceably; all of us would like to remain in the communion in which we have taken up our life-work. The natural temptation of the minister is to walk in the safe and well-worn path in which the fathers walked. This temptation is strongly reenforced by the object-lesson given in a heresy trial. To this extent a heresy trial attains the end of suppressing discussion, and may be said to contribute to the peace of the church. But whether this result is not attained at too great cost is a question that will occur at once. A large body of intelligent laymen suspect that ministers (as a body) lack courage. They believe that we are unwilling to face the real problems of to-day, and also that we are unwilling to say what we really think. The consequent loss of influence on the part of the ministry and the church is too evident to call for comment.

"A third result is, for the time being, to call attention to the views of the accused. This does not contradict what has just been said; discussion within the church may be suppressed, but discussion outside the church is made more emphatic. Take the case of Dr. Crapsey: The real point at issue is whether a certain event took place in a certain way nineteen hundred years ago. Many laymen never had their attention called to the question until the trial brought it to the front. They now know that many scholars and some ministers do not believe the evidence sufficient to enable us to affirm what the church affirms. It would be too much to expect that all to whose attention the matter is brought will maintain the church position. The spread of the alleged error must follow."

Confusion respecting the nature of saving faith, says Dr. Smith, is sure to result from such trials. "The heresy trial tends to show that the important thing is not" that faith which "in the gospel sense is the turning of the soul to God," but "a belief that certain allegations of fact are correct." "The church by its legal process," he avers, "makes the second proposition the important thing, and thus changes the nature of Christian faith. Finally, he asserts, "a heresy trial . . . does not rid the church of those who hold the obnoxious views." He adds:

"In no case has a conviction for heresy been followed by an exodus of heretics. It may be said that this shows that there were no sympathizers with the accused, but those who are in a position to know will never make such an affirmation. Of some hundreds of Episcopalian ministers and some thousands of Episcopalian laymen who believe as Dr. Crapsey does, none will withdraw from the church on account of his conviction. They pray to be delivered from schism, as well as from false doctrine, and of the two they think schism the greater evil. In a church which claims to be catholic, but does not claim to be infallible, who shall say them nay?"

## A JESUIT FATHER ON SPIRITUALISM.

THE Roman-Catholic Church believes in the facts of Spiritualism, but condemns its claims and practises as contrary to the commands of the Bible, and likely to involve those who practise it in delusion and error. So writes Father G. G. Franco, S.J., in the Roman *Civiltà Cattolica*, a papal organ. The spirits who pretend to be the souls of historic or other persons come back from the dead may be mere impostors. At any rate, their actions and language are often scarcely in harmony with the character and genius of the great and good. Doubtless, however, spiritualistic phenomena are real and not imaginary; they can easily be distinguished from mere material phenomena, maintains Father Franco. He supports his contention by stating that no one but a fool can withstand the testimony of such men as William Crookes and Lombroso, which testimony fully establishes the reality of what is called materialization. Spiritualism is in fact one of the recorded facts of history. It is found in the Old and New Testament and among the early Christians and Neoplatonists of Alexandria. Any attempt to confute the genuineness and authenticity of all this testimony in favor of Spiritualism is simply absurd. Half a century ago, indeed, incredulity might have been excusable; at the present moment it is unpardonable. To quote:

"In our time (1906) no one denies the real existence of spiritualistic occurrences, excepting certain men whose feet are on earth, but whose wits go wool-gathering in the moon. Among these latter I am surprized to find several university professors in Italy, men in other respects admirable specialists. It is well to remind these gentlemen, and others who have not studied Spiritualism, that spiritualistic phenomena are not the productions of pure and lofty metaphysics, or astronomy, but are objective acts, that fall under the cognizance of the senses, and can easily be observed by all men. When such phenomena have been witnessed to by very many men of learning and good faith, it is useless, even foolish and ridiculous, to reject such well-proved facts. These facts are accepted as certain by all reasonable men. The phenomena of Spiritualism, it may be added, from the moment when they were first observed up to our own time, have become more and more palpable and objective, and therefore have furnished opportunity for better and more unmistakable authentication by the senses."

He proceeds to trace the different stages of spiritualistic development as follows:

"These phenomena, first of all, consisted merely of the movement, or displacement, of material objects, and of mysterious sounds. Subsequently their agent or cause manifested intelligence, and later began to speak and write. Eventually appeared parts of fantoms, heads, faces, and especially a great number of hands of all kinds, sometimes almost audacious in their actions. At last the occult agents brought their operations to perfection in the so-called materializations, in which they put on the exact appearance of living persons and behaved toward those present just as a living and acting person would naturally behave."

It may be asked, he proceeds, whether it would not be wiser to regard all such appearances as mere hallucination. To do so, he replies, would not be wise, but foolish, and adds:

"It might be wise if we could attribute these appearances to the

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hallucination of a single person only, as when many people fix their eyes on the face of a picture and one thinks that he saw the eyes move. In the latter case the rest might well suspect the hallucination of the one. But the uniform hallucination of a multitude is impossible, and if all the people were to exclaim at once, 'See, the figure moves its eyes!' the impression could not be considered the hallucination of one man, the fact would be certain, and no prudent man would question it. Now apply this principle to the manifestations that occur at spiritualistic séances. How can we doubt their reality, when we witness them in all such séances, and our impressions are confirmed by what an infinite number of other persons have seen and heard there? How can we doubt their spiritualistic character—that is, a character transcending human activities—when we recognize that such phenomena are plainly contrary to the laws of nature as we know them? We know that the whole human race, including savants and philosophers, have always regarded such things as superhuman and supernatural, and have styled them magical. Under the name of magic are comprized the doings and appearances which the forces of nature were not sufficient to produce, and always and everywhere it has been admitted that such works were wrought by the assistance and the influence of an agent superior to nature. Magic was universal in the world, and still prevails in pagan countries."

The writer then relates the cases of materialization described by William Crookes. He also refers to the signed testimony of Cesare Lombroso, and adds that "Lombroso, like other materialists, tried to interpret in a non-spiritualistic sense the spiritualistic phenomena which he dared not deny to be real."

While this writer is a firm believer in Spiritualism, including materialization, when he comes to answer the question whether Spiritualism can be brought within the range of reason and Christianity, he shakes his head. It is inscrutable, he declares. Lombroso tried to interpret it by an imaginary and artificial materialistic theory. The animists, on the contrary, find that "the active causes of the phenomena are in the souls or minds of the mediums and the bystanders, and their latent powers, etc." He accepts neither of these theories. With regard to Spiritualism and Christianity he naturally enough points to the attitude taken by the Church of Rome in this matter, and records the answer which a certain director of souls made to the member of his flock who asked whether she might attend séances wherein her little son came back from the dead and sat upon her knee. The director said:

"In showing you the true answer to this question I can not do better than refer you to one of the last decisions made by the Congregation of the Inquisition, and approved by Leo XIII. In 1898 a devout Christian questioned the Holy See as to whether it was allowable for him, provided he refused all communication with an evil spirit, and put himself under the protection of St. Michael, head of the celestial army, to communicate with the spirit of a certain person, a spirit whose answers had always been in conformity with Catholic doctrine. The Sacred Roman Congregation replied, 'As matters stand, it is not allowable.' And the voice of the Vicar of Jesus Christ confirmed the sentence of the Inquisition."

Father Franco gives the following reasons why the Roman Church has thus decreed. Spirits are indeed called up, but who can say whether they are not evil and deluding spirits? In his own words:

"Were we certain that the spirits who profess to be this or that person were good, serious, and beneficent spirits, such as saintly souls must necessarily be, were they permitted to perform the great miracle of return from the other world, and manifest themselves to us, and work wonders at the séances, contrary to nature and therefore inexplicable, the case might be different. But the opposite is the case. Worse than this, the spirit which presents itself at séances often shows plainly that he can be no other than the being branded a hundred times by Jesus Christ in the Gospel as 'the unclean spirit.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TO PROSELYTE NEW YORK JEWS.

PLANS for an active campaign among the foreign residents of the East Side were made at a recent meeting of the Diocesan Episcopal Convention in New York city. It was pointed out that there are in New York more Jews than members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and that while work among the Jews has been successful in England, nothing has yet been done in New York. The resolution, as it was originally presented before the convention, contemplated a specific mission to the Jews, but the opposition headed by ex-Mayor Seth Low was so pronounced that the aim of the effort was made less specific. The reason given for the change is that the original purpose "would arouse race prejudice and defeat the work it was meant to accomplish." *The Hebrew Standard* (New York, November 30), in commenting upon the final resolution, observes that "it was apparent, however, that altho the wording of the resolution had been changed, it was the intention of the committee appointed by Bishop Potter, who presided at the convention, to begin at once on a big plan of proselyting among the Jews of the East Side." The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, who favored the original resolution, is quoted as saying:

"It is not a question of converting the Jews, but the large number of them who have gone into agnosticism. Religion is, in great part, lost among the Jews. Every Christian denomination has a duty, and we will not be encroaching at all. There is a distinct call for us to go into the work. An examination of the criminal records of New York for the past few years is all that is necessary to convince any mind that an alarming condition exists."

The resolution finally passed by the convention is framed in the following manner:

"That a committee of seven be appointed, of whom the Bishop Coadjutor shall be chairman, to engage in specific missionary work among the foreign people of foreign races in this diocese."

Rabbi F. de Sola Mendes is quoted in *The Hebrew Standard* as saying that Christianity has not seemingly purged the Christian nations of crime. He replies to Dr. Huntington thus:

"He forgets to explain that the settlers in the congested districts are not American-born, but foreign-born, Jews, who come from a country where such petty crimes as they perpetrate are the natural result of police corruption and money-making greed on the part of officials, and are, moreover, the natural, but not pardonable, revulsion against most unrighteous discrimination against Jews and denial of their ordinary rights. He forgets to add that in those other sections of the city where the Jewish population has increased from the ranks of those born here or in other enlightened countries, and who have received of the boons of American citizenship for generations without prejudice or discrimination, there has been no such increase among them.

"But most of all does Dr. Huntington forget—let us register his name that we may in time receive his apology and recantation when he learns more about the people he traduces—that the remedy he proposes, the promulgation of Christian teachings and of Christian examples, to judge from the happenings of the day as our newspapers delight to tell of them, is being shown as totally inadequate to secure the moral improvement that he undoubtedly so earnestly desires. Divorces at home and in foreign capitals; separations, it is said, in high social life and even legislative circles; assassinations at public resorts, and all the unsavory proceedings which sensational journalism loves to publish, all flourish among those who are of the Christian profession.

"Only we are generous enough to admit that they flourish, not because of that Christian profession, but in spite of it. Bank-wrecking and insurance-plunderings, defalcations of all kinds and degrees, have not demonstrated that inoculation with the teachings of Dr. Huntington's religion is in any way a dependable preservative."

In conclusion Dr. Mendes said that if Dr. Huntington and his coworkers wanted to improve conditions in congested quarters, "let them contribute toward the establishment of Jewish places of

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worship, modernized to suit the cravings of the younger generation of Jews; let them subsidize generously Jewish religious schools and suitable entertainment centers, and let them contribute with heart and hand and purse toward the alleviation of the congestion and the bitter poverty there obtaining."

## A LEAGUE TO SOLVE THE RACE PROBLEM.

A CONCERTED movement looking toward the solution of the race problem in Georgia has been made by the Atlanta Business Men's Gospel Union and the ministers of that city. Together they have formed a Christian League, not an organization, but "a sort of Southern legion of honor" whose members "shall consist of those who will agree to hold themselves subject to the call of the Business Men's Gospel Union and who will agree to cooperate with it in its work as outlined in its constitution." The members of this League, both white and colored, hope "to be more powerful in preserving patriotism and high morality than all laws or law officers elected to enforce them." The essentially religious character of this movement is indicated by the following statement contained in a document published by the executive committee of the Business Men's Gospel Union:

"Believing that the readjustment we are seeking is to be found in the principles and the preaching of the Gospel, prayer services will be held each Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the colored Y. M. C. A., No. 132 Auburn Avenue, to which the Christian people of both races are invited.

"It has been further arranged that every minister in the city, both white and colored, shall preach a sermon the second Sunday in December on obedience to law, upholding, in the presence of their respective congregations, the majesty of the law and pleading that criminals shall be punished to the extent of the law, and at the same time insisting that all punishment shall be administered under due process and by the authority of the law."

The Gospel Union have decided that fidelity to the Christian religion is the only aid to the solution of the problem before them, and in their appeal to the public they have quoted the following words of an Atlanta minister as their working basis:

"The Christian religion is a working force, the function of which is to fashion men after the likeness of the loving God in whose image they were created. If in this or that section of human population it fails to perform its God-ordained function, then the only legitimate inference is, its power is arrested or perverted by the hate of those who refuse to be dominated by its energy. While the Christian religion is a universal working power, its sphere is among persons who can reject or pervert or misdirect its provisions, or come into complete harmony with them.

"What is on trial at this time in Georgia and at the South is not the Christian religion, but those of us who profess it. We are on trial before the onlooking world. We have been trying to solve the negro problem without calling to our aid the power of the Christian religion."

In commenting on this movement the Atlanta *Georgian* says:

"This step is the most important ever made toward the solution of our problem of problems. Altho the movement is as yet amorphous, and merely a beginning, it is born of a prayerful determination, and it is bound to accomplish good.

"The conditions are delicate, but the plan as reached will commend itself to the thinking people of the community and of the South.

"As Governor Northen says:

"'We can not afford to continue the conditions under which we now live, and we have not been able to find any better remedy than Christian sympathy and Christian cooperation on the part of good white people and good negroes for the adjustment of the relations of the races.'

"*The Georgian* urges the extension of the Christian League to every city and community in Georgia and in the South."

## CHANGED ATTITUDE OF CHINA TOWARD CHRISTIANITY.

RECENT imperial decrees in China, we are told, contain some remarkable utterances bearing upon the future position of the Christian religion in the Celestial Kingdom. From a noted missionary, Dr. Walter Lowry, comes the report that Chang Chih-Tung has ordered the New Testament introduced into all the government schools of the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, provinces whose aggregate population is reckoned at 60,000,000. In THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 19 we gave some account of the sudden development of Christian missions in these provinces. The order just mentioned may be regarded as resulting to some extent from missionary influence. The reasons given for this remarkable measure, however, are rather non-religious in their nature. The Celestial mind sees the Bible as the basis of Western civilization and strength, and consequently desires to place it alongside the Confucian classics. Besides this order, it is reported that an imperial decree has made Sunday a legal holiday throughout the Empire. The most influential mandarin in China, says *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) quoting Dr. Lowry, "has written, published, and circulated through the government establishments in his province a book in which he pleads for a more courteous and liberal treatment of the missionaries, and declares that they have come to persuade men to the practise of virtue and are entitled to greater respect than China has hitherto shown them."

A recent number of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York) quotes as its authority "a prominent missionary in China" for the statement that "a very conspicuous writer in one of the main newspapers of Peking, himself a Buddhist, has written a startling article in which he advocates the establishment of the Jesus Church in China." The outline of this writer's argument is given here:

"He begins by calling attention to the present trend toward radical reforms. Then he notes that all important reform movements emanate from the West, and that when traced they are found to crystallize about a man or group of men; that these reformers, when they are studied as to the source of their ideas and inspirations, are found to be imbued with the Jesus's religion. And so the writer concludes that the surest way to promote reforms is to introduce and foster the Jesus Church and faith.

"But he also concludes that the reform work can only be successfully carried on in China by *natives*, not *foreigners;* and so he logically argues that some eminent man must connect himself with the Jesus religion, understand all about it, become imbued with it, and then become the representative head of it in China; so that all that is good about the religion may find in a native Chinese who has the confidence of the empire and people a proper leader!"

These details of the progress shown by China toward a Christian civilization are phases of a broader movement embracing reforms in her national policy. The profession of the Christian faith, we are told by unprejudiced observers, instead of being a hindrance to secular preferment, is becoming a credential, as the following printed in *The Missionary Review of the World* indicates:

"Since the Boxer uprising, when thousands were killed, there has been such a change of popular opinion that Christianity is becoming *popular* in many places. This is shown from the facts (1) that more have been baptized into the church in the last five years than in the first eighty of Protestant work in China; (2) that Christian colleges, north, central, and south, are crowded with the sons of the upper classes; (3) that several educated Christians of good standing have been called into positions of influence under the Confucian government, and (4) that some of the greatest offices of the realm are coming into the hands of men who have been trained in Christian institutions."

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## LETTERS AND ART.

### RESTORING THE LANGUAGE OF PROVENCE.

OF all the attempts which have been made in various parts of the world to erect neglected dialects into literary languages the most successful has been that of Provence; probably because the leader of the movement there, Frédéric Mistral, is not only a marvelously magnetic personality, but a really great poet as well. In a volume of "Memoirs" which has lately appeared in Paris, Mistral describes the steps which led up gradually to the founding of the world-renowned "Society of the Félibrige," and the devices to which this society resorted to create a cult for the ancient tongue in which the troubadours of the Middle Ages sang their songs of love. When little more than a toddler, the boy Frédéric displayed somewhat vigorously his preference for the ancestral speech. He writes:

"My earliest childhood was passed on our farm, in the company of plowmen, reapers, and shepherds; and when, now and then, some *bourgeois* who affected to speak only French came to the farm, I was puzzled and even humiliated to see that my parents became suddenly reverential toward him as if he were something more than they. I demanded, 'Why doesn't this man talk like us?'

"'Because he is a monsieur,' they answered me.

"'Then,' said I, with a savage little air, 'I don't want to be a monsieur.'"

At twelve, while in a boarding-school at Avignon, Frédéric came across a poem in the Langue d'Oc by Jasmin (the barber-poet of Gascony), and was so imprest by the literary possibilities of the language he had been taught to believe was limited to the peasants that he wrote a Provençal poem himself in praise of Jasmin. Later, in another school of the same city, he was caught one Sunday at vespers translating into Provençal the Penitential Psalms, when he should have been following the exercise. But the teacher who was in charge that day took him for a walk after the service, instead of punishing him, and recited to him several Provençal poems of his own composition. This teacher was Joseph Roumanille, who was destined to become one of the leading poets of Provence. Of the friendship which began at that time Mistral writes:

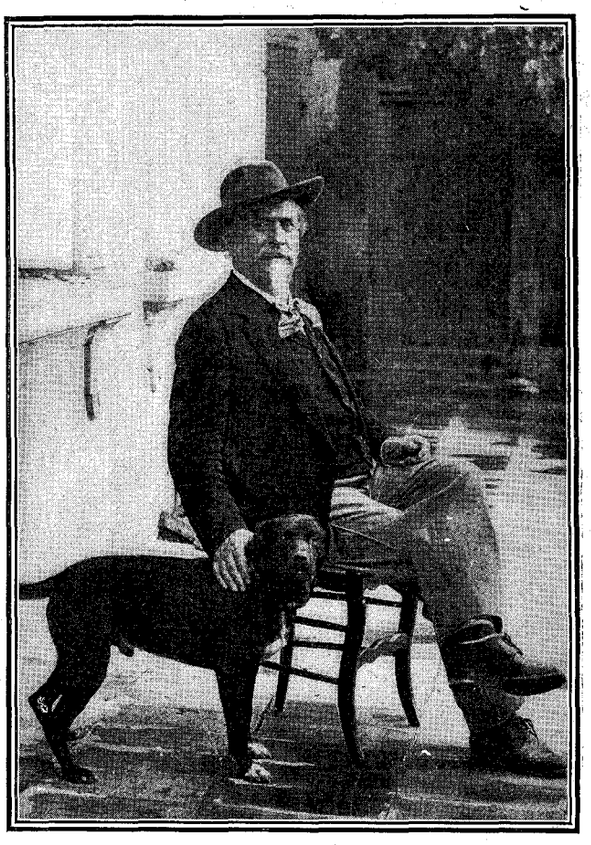
"Notwithstanding a difference in age of a dozen years (Roumanille was born in 1818), we gave each other our hands, like sons of the same God, and we became friends under so lucky a star that during half a century we have marched together in behalf of the same ethnic cause, without the slightest slackening of our affection or our zeal."

The next maneuvers in the campaign for the restoration of Provençal were the publication of an anthology, entitled "Les Provençales," to which Roumanille, Mistral, and a score of local poets whom they had grouped about them contributed; the convocation of a congress of the poets of Provence at Arles in 1852, and at Aix in 1853, at which many original productions were recited; and the founding at Fontségugne, in 1854, of the society known as "Le Félibrige." Mistral describes as follows the founding of "Le Félibrige":

"We were a group of young men, the best of friends, who agreed admirably regarding the Provençal renaissance. We put our whole souls into it.

"It was written in heaven that on a flowery Sunday, May 21, 1854, in the primrose-time of the year, seven poets should meet at the Château of Fontségugne—Paul Giéra, a railing spirit who signed himself Glaup (anagram of Paul G.); Roumanille, a propagandist who, without seeming to do so, kindled sacred fire around him constantly; Aubanel, whom Roumanille had won over to our language and who was revealing at this moment his beautiful nature under the influence of love, as the pomegranate reveals its fresh coral in the sunshine; Mathieu, wrapt in visions of a Provence become again, as it was of yore, a land of chivalry and love; Brunet, with his face of Christ of Galilee, dreaming of his utopia of a 'terrestrial paradise'; the peasant Tavan who, bent over his hoe, hummed in the sun like the cricket on the glebe; and Frédéric, ready to throw into the teeth of the mistral, like the shepherds of the mountains, the cry of his race and equally ready to plant its standard on the Ventoux."

On the motion of Mistral they voted to call themselves "Les Félibres," a title suggested by a phrase which occurs in an old legend of Maillane, "*les sept félibres de la loi*" ("the seven scribes of the law"). The new name and all its possible derivatives were properly toasted in seven-year-old wine. Then Glaup said: "This is not all, colleagues! We are the Félibres of the law. But who shall make the law?" To quote the autobiographer:



FRÉDÉRIC MISTRAL AND HIS DOG.
Mistral compiled "The Dictionary of the Provençal Language." He is also author of the epic "Mireille."

"'I will,' I said, 'and I swear that tho it takes twenty years of my life, I will draw up—to prove that our language is a language—the articles of the law which govern it.'

"Strange! It sounds like a yarn, and yet it is from this vow made on a day of feasting, a day of poesy and of intoxication with the ideal, that came the enormous and absorbing task of 'Le Trésor du Félibrige' (or Dictionary of the Provençal Language), in which twenty years of a poet's career were consumed.

"It was in this session, justly memorable and now become classic, that we decided to publish in the form of an almanac a little annual which should be the standard of our poetry, the banner of our idea, the bond of union between Félibres and the medium of communication between the Félibrige and the people."

Thanks to this almanac, which had a circulation of many thousands, and which was very popular with the people of Provence; thanks, also, to the dictionary for which Mistral sacrificed much; and thanks, most of all, to the publication of his Provençal epic, "Mireille," which captivated not only Provence, but all Europe, and secured for him ultimately a Nobel prize, Mistral has lived to see the fondest dreams of his effervescent youth realized. The language of Provence is once more held in high repute.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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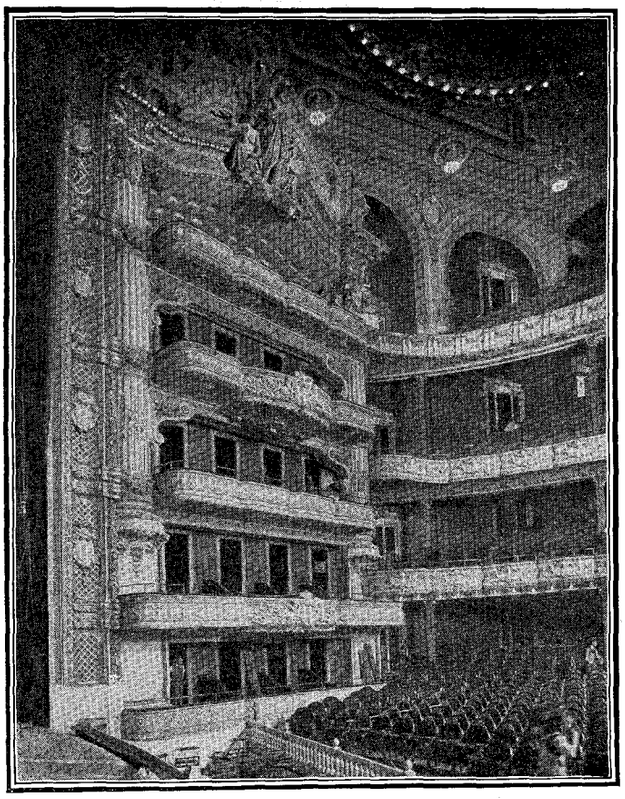
MUSIC, ATTENDED BY VARIOUS OPERATIC FIGURES.

Decoration above the Proscenium Arch in the new Manhattan Opera-House.

## NEW YORK'S NEW OPERA-HOUSE.

THE press is cordial in its congratulatory tone to Mr. Oscar Hammerstein for his venture into grand opera. The opening night, December 3, says the New York *Times*, "was a triumph over the manifold difficulties that attend the initiation of artistic enterprises." Manifestly, this paper continues, "he is a public benefactor who makes a second opera-house spring up where only one flourished before." Curiosity was eager on the opening night



INTERIOR OF THE MANHATTAN OPERA-HOUSE.

to see what manner of playhouse as well as singers Mr. Hammerstein would put in competition with the socially entrenched Metropolitan Opera-House. It is complained that the doors of the new building are too narrow and the foyer "ridiculously inadequate." But when one is within the audience-room, there is, to use the phrase of Mr. H. E. Krehbiel in *The Tribune* (New York), "much to invite a gladsome spirit." That critic's impression is conveyed in such words as the following:

"The new lyric playhouse has cheerfulness for its key-note. Its proscenium and open balcony-boxes awakened joyous recollections of the old Academy of Music. It suggests democracy, but a refined democracy. It is not rich, but neither is it commonplace; it is ornate, but it is not garish; it does not illustrate the finest art, but it is not vulgar. What its acoustic qualities are could not be learned last night. In fact, there was so much confusion created by the vast assemblage, with its inconsiderate and boisterous contingent of claqueurs, that there was little opportunity to give serious consideration to the artistic elements of the affair. The few things that were enforced upon those who were inclined to be judicious were the excellence of the conductor, Cleofonte Campanini; the superb artistic qualities of the new tenor, Signor Bonci; the admirable merit of two of his companions, with whom New York's opera-goers are familiar—Signori Ancona, barytone, and Arimondi, bass—and the satisfactory quality of the chorus and orchestra."

Some further details of the structure we learn from *The Evening Post* (New York, November 26), which describes the interior as having been "worked out along the lines of modern and French architecture." The entrance foyer is in style of the "Regence," its walls of Yorkshire stone relieved and contrasted by massive columns of Breche-violet marble and bronze ornaments. "Two large Italian marble staircases with bronze balustrades in lyric design lead up to the 'grand foyer de luxe,' thence through to the loges and proscenium-boxes." The auditorium is thus described in *The Evening Post*:

"Elevators to the left and right lead to the foyer and boxes, and two staircases at the extreme ends lead to the second and third balconies. The main auditorium rises from its structural base through a peristyle, containing forty proscenium-boxes, supported by columns, which also act as the supporting base for a semicircle of loges and the two balconies above. The proscenium-boxes are crowned at either side of the stage with a superstructure, rising eighty feet above the orchestra floor, and designed to form a background for two sculptured figure groups, representing 'Genius,' flanked by the arts 'Painting and Sculpture.' The main ceiling, one hundred feet high, with a shallow dome, elliptical in shape, forms a background for the main sculptured group of nine figures, in the center of which are Orpheus and the Muses, Euterpe, Calliope, Melpomene, and Terpsichore. The center of the gold ellipse encloses a painting in allegory, containing upward of forty figures, suggesting music attended by various allegorical deities. The main electrolier contains one thousand lamps. Twenty-four minor electroliers augment the necessary illumination for the auditorium and ceiling, and five thousand incandescent lamps are distributed elsewhere.

"The proscenium frame is surmounted by a mural painting sixty by twenty feet, set in a tympanum. Herein are represented the operas at the shrine of the goddess Music. More than one hundred figures are shown, in the various operatic characters. The scheme of decoration and color is in the style of Louis XIV. The prevailing colors are mural grounds of deep red, with decorations in contrasting shades of buff tint, relieved with ornaments in gold. The proscenium frame is treated in gold throughout.

"The proportions of the stage are ninety by one hundred and seventy-five feet."

Much is expected of the new tenor, Signor Bonci, upon whom,

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MAURICE RENAUD, Barytone. MME. DONALDA, Soprano. MME. MELBA, Soprano. ALLESSANDRO BONCI, Tenor.

SOME PRINCIPALS AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA-HOUSE.

with the aid of Mme. Melba, who joins the company a little later, the success of the season largely depends. The impression he created in the old-fashioned opera "I Puritani," selected for the opening, was not unfavorable, but at the same time it can not be considered final. To the chorus, orchestra, and conductor unstinted praise is awarded. We quote from Mr. Richard Aldrich, of the New York *Times*:

"Mr. Bonci's fame had preceded him, as one of the foremost of Italian tenors, gifted in voice and in vocal accomplishment. It is a voice that will sound small to most New York opera-goers, a slender stream of voice, but of good carrying power, flexible, freely produced and freely emitted, and quite at home in the saccharine cantilena and flowery ornaments of Bellini's music. He has a limpid legato style, and his phrasing is good. What will be its chief drawback to the New York taste is its pallid quality, its deficiency in warmth and color. . . . . .

"The chorus was one to rejoice the heart of the lover of opera; it is remarkably fresh and vigorous in its singing, with the freshness and vigor of youth. It is not quite yet molded into shape, but it has already been instructed as to the desirability of representing some sign of intelligence and sympathy with what goes on upon the stage. The orchestra is also excellent in its performance, and also showing the need of further rehearsal, but giving promise of fulfilling all the requirements likely to be made of it.

"Of the conductor, Mr. Cleofonte Campanini, much may be expected. He is a man of authority and power, a firm command of all his forces, so far as was made evident in this opening performance."

## FRENCH CRUSADE FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

AS regards simplified spelling, the French are in a situation at present almost identical with our own. One notable difference, however, is worth pointing out. The reform inaugurated in America is directed by a self-constituted board supported by private subsidy, whereas in France the movement sprang from government initiative and is in a measure furthered by the French Academy. A conspicuous contrast is afforded by the disagreement, exprest or implied, at Washington toward the movement in the United States and the action of the French Government toward its own language, regarded as the language of society and diplomacy and guarded more jealously than any other European tongue.

The crusade was begun in 1903 by the appointment of a French Government commission to prepare the simplification of French orthography. Mr. Paul Meyer was the president of that commission, which made its report in July, 1904. The Government thereupon submitted this report to the French Academy, and this institution commissioned one of its members, Mr. Emile Faguet, the distinguished critic, to express its views on the subject. As a result the Government appointed a second commission, of which Mr. Faguet is a member, and the public are now awaiting the publication of its report. Meantime the subject of simplified spelling is discust in a paper published by Mr. Meyer, who, in advancing a justification for the proposed changes, maintains that "almost everywhere the original idea" in French orthography "was that spelling should reflect pronunciation as closely as possible," but "wherever spelling became fixt at an early time, whether by academies or through printers' influence, it ceased gradually to be phonetic in character." One potent cause of the present orthographic inconsistency, Mr. Meyer declares, is "the pedantry which introduced into the writing of many words so-called etymological letters which were not pronounced." For example, he cites the "English spelling, which was principally phonetic in the sixteenth century," and "has now become purely conventional, the pronunciation having undergone since that time considerable change, which the written form does not indicate." He points out, says Prof. Brander Matthews, to whose article in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December) we are indebted for our citations, that "French spelling has suffered from some of the same unfortunate influences which have reduced English spelling to its lamentable condition." Mr. Meyer declares that the French Academy, in forming its dictionary, thought it was furthering scientific accuracy in retaining

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Called a public benefactor in making a second opera-house spring up where only one flourished before.

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silent letters in words derived from the Latin, thereby showing their origin; in reality, he asserts, the Academy "followed routine and added to confusion." It ought to have favored "a gradual modification of the system of representing sounds" in order "to preserve the connection between spoken and written language," because "pronunciation, like vocabulary, alters insensibly from generation to generation," and "the written words ought to record each change as it occurs."

Recognizing that it is impossible to inaugurate at the present moment a complete series of changes, the committee, so Mr. Meyer tells us, "retained existing conventions in so far as they are

COUNT TOLSTOY AND HIS WIFE.

The Count declares that Shakespeare "can not be recognized either as a great genius or even as an average author."

not in conflict with other conventions no less worthy of consideration, and it denied any wish to establish a phonetic system of spelling." This attitude of the commission of French scholars accords with that taken by the Simplified Spelling Board in America. Their reasons for action are also almost identical. They are the following:

"1. The esthetic argument: Our spelling is irregular, and gives the language an ugly irregular look.

"2. The argument for preservation: It is important to maintain our customary pronunciation upon which the irregularities of our spelling react.

"3. The practical argument: These same irregularities make the study of spelling needlessly difficult."

Mr. Meyer's answers to objections advanced by the public to all modification of spelling recall some of the same arguments put forth by adherents of reform in this country. Against the mental lethargy which opposes all change, he points out that the longer the delay "the more difficult it will be both to repair the harm done to the language by the bad spelling in vogue to-day and to overcome the repugnance to any change." Again, people who lament the loss of esthetic beauty of words as a consequence of their change of form are stylists, continues Mr. Meyer, and are, in fact, people "caring more for form than for substance, more for words than for ideas, more for the appearance than for the words themselves." People who urge that the proposed changes will lessen the etymological value of words are "those who wish to exhibit their youthful studies." Such an argument, he declares, "never has been and never will be advanced by a philologist." The objection which maintains that different words written alike will be mistaken for one another is put down by Mr. Meyer as "childish," and any one who is afraid of being confused by homonyms, many of which already exist without being considered a cause for obscurity, he thinks presents "a case for the expert in mental pathology."

## TOLSTOY'S SLIGHT VALUATION OF SHAKESPEARE.

TOLSTOY, after fifty years of reading and meditation of the plays of Shakespeare, has at last broken silence with his opinion. It is to the effect that the English dramatist "can not be recognized either as a great genius or even as an average author." Shakespeare's lack of sincerity, Tolstoy declares in his recently published "Critical Essay on Shakespeare," vitiates his reputation as a creator of character, because "he does not grasp the natural character of the positions of his personages." In place of this, the Russian declares, "one sees intentional artifice; one sees that he is not in earnest, but that he is playing with words." Of Shakespeare's mistreatment of *Hamlet* we read:

"Shakespeare, putting into *Hamlet's* mouth speeches which he himself wishes to express, and making him commit actions which are necessary to the author in order to produce scenic effects, destroys all that constitutes the character of *Hamlet* and of the legend. During the whole of the drama, *Hamlet* is doing, not what he would really wish to do, but what is necessary for the author's plan. One moment he is awe-struck at his father's ghost, another moment he begins to chaff it, calling it 'old mole'; one moment he loves *Ophelia*, another moment he teases her, and so forth. There is no possibility of finding any explanation whatever of *Hamlet's* actions or words, and therefore no possibility of attributing any character to him."

Neither in "Hamlet," nor, for the matter of that, anywhere else, does Count Tolstoy find anything to "confirm the existing opinion that Shakespeare's power consists in the delineation of character." To cite further:

"That a great talent for depicting character is attributed to Shakespeare arises from his actually possessing a peculiarity which for superficial observers and in the play of good actors may appear to be the capacity of depicting character. This peculiarity consists in the capacity of [depicting] representative scenes expressing the play of emotion. However unnatural the positions may be in which he places his characters, however improper to them the language which he makes them speak, however featureless they are, the very play of emotion, its increase and alteration, and the combination of many contrary feelings, as exprest correctly and powerfully in some of Shakespeare's scenes, and in the play of good actors, evokes even, if only for a time, sympathy with the persons represented. Shakespeare, himself an actor and an intelligent man, knew how to express by the means not only of speech, but of exclamation, gesture, and the repetition of words, state of mind, and developments or changes of feeling taking place in the persons represented."

Particular insistence is laid on what, to Tolstoy, is the constant failure of the dramatist to grasp the natural individuality of his characters and to express it artistically. Count Tolstoy further charges Shakespeare with deceiving us with tricks of action and word-play. His exposition runs thus:

"Shakespeare's characters, instead of speaking, merely make an exclamation, or weep, or in the middle of a monolog, by means of gestures, demonstrate the pain of their position, or, in moments of great agitation, repeat a question several times, or several times demand the repetition of a word which has particularly struck them, as do *Othello*, *Macduff*, *Cleopatra*, and others. Such clever methods of expressing the development of feeling, giving good actors the possibility of demonstrating their powers, were, and are, often mistaken by many critics for the expression of character. But, however strongly the play of feeling may be exprest in one scene, a single scene can not give the character of a figure when this figure, after a correct exclamation or gesture, begins in a language not its own, to volubly utter words which are neither necessary nor in harmony with its character."

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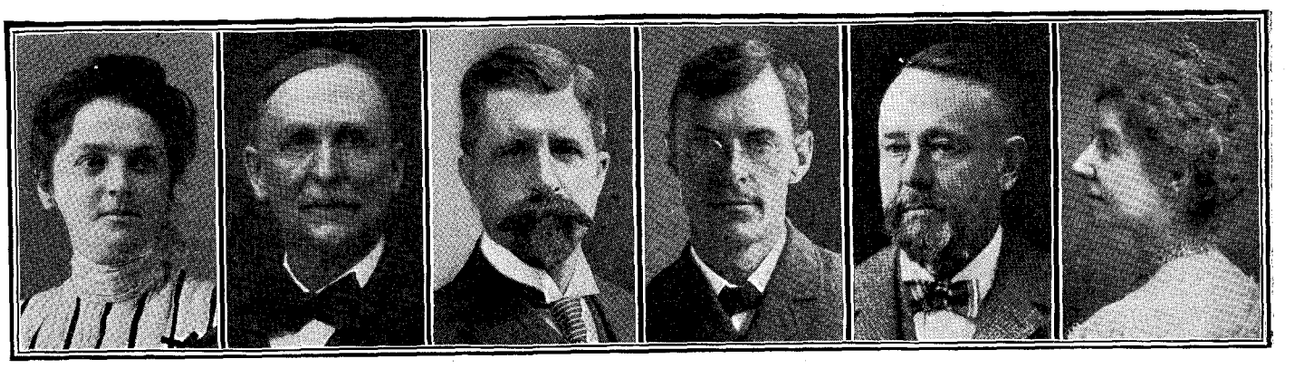

FRANCES CHARLES. GEORGE WILLIS COOKE. HOMER B. HULBERT. CLIFTON JOHNSON. JAMES FORD RHODES. LILIAN WHITING.

## A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

**Acton,** Lord [Planned by]. The Cambridge Modern History. Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. Volume IV. The Thirty Years' War. 8vo, pp. 1003. New York: The Macmillian Co. $4 net.

**Alden,** Mrs. G. R. [Pansy]. Esther Ried's Namesake. Illustrated by Ernest Fosbery. 12mo, pp. vi–429. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

**Beard,** D. C. The Field and Forest Handy Book. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–428. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

**Beebe,** C. William. The Bird: Its Form and Function. With over 370 illustrations chiefly photographed from life by the author. 8vo, pp. xi–496. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50 net.

There are few more devoted lovers and students of nature than the author of this volume, and few American naturalists of the day to whom this branch of science is more immediately indebted. To a thorough technical knowledge of his subject Mr. Beebe unites the quality of imagination, an indispensable equipment for those who write on science for the general public. The unscientific reader will be somewhat amazed to learn at the outset that there are some fourteen thousand different forms, or species, of birds upon the earth. The greater part of these have been named by ornithologists. Mr. Beebe, while acknowledging the importance of classification and of other details of study in vogue, gives especial attention to the bird *itself*. It is to the fascinating drama of the evolution of bird life that he devotes most attention, and it is this feature of the book that will probably be found the most interesting.

**Benson,** E. F. Paul. 12mo, pp. 363. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

**Browning,** Robert. The Last Ride Together. Illustrations by Frederick Simpson Coburn. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

**Charles,** Frances. Pardner of Blossom Range. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

**Craddock,** Charles Egbert. The Amulet. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

A new novel by Charles Egbert Craddock is always awaited with interest, the brilliant, individual character of this author's style having made for her a large and appreciative public. Her present historical novel of the middle of the eighteenth century is an interesting record of the lives of some very human men and women who have been transplanted from England to the savage wilds of the New World.

The scene opens at Fort Prince George, the British stronghold in the Cherokee country. Here we are introduced to a fine type of the English officer and empire-builder in the person of Captain Howard. The heroine of the story is the captain's beautiful daughter, whose romantic nature yearned for a sight of the wonders that all England was talking about at that time. She is charmingly portrayed, and the reader rightly surmises that the two young officers attached to the post, tho impregnable to the tomahawks and wiles of the savages, will soon capitulate in the face of the new danger.

There are some fine descriptive passages, and the character-drawing reveals the firm touch of the practised artist. It is to the credit of the writer that she has withstood the temptation to indulge in those orgies of slaughter which are usually met with in this type of fiction. While the naïve poetry of Indian life is described at some length, harrowing scenes have been omitted.

**Christmas Tide in Prose and Poetry.** Illustrated by Walter Paget. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

**Cooke,** George Willis. A Bibliography of James Russell Lowell. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 206. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

**Dalton,** W. Complete Bridge. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

**Deussen,** Paul. Outline of the Vendanta System of Philosophy. According to Shankara. 12mo, pp. viii–45. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.

**Dutton's Holiday Annual** for 1907. With stories by various writers. Square 8vo, pp. 132. Illustrated in colored and black and white pictures. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

**Eliot,** George. Scenes of Clerical Life. With illustrations by Hugh Thomson. 12mo, pp. viii–429. London: Macmillan & Co. $2.

**Fairy Stories Retold from St. Nicholas.** Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–192. New York: The Century Co.

**Franklin,** Benjamin, Autobiography of. Illustrated. 4to. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10 net.

This sumptuous edition of Franklin's Autobiography, issued in connection with the two hundredth anniversary of Franklin's birth, is in every sense worthy of the occasion. The text follows exactly that of the manuscript discovered in 1867 by John Bigelow, which is the only authoritative one. The edition, a notable example of modern bookmaking, is limited to one thousand copies. It is printed on English feather-weight paper and bound in boards, with canvas back and leather stamped in gold.

**Fuller,** Alfred J. [Editor]. In Storyland: A Volume of Original Pictures, Stories, and Verses by various writers. Illustrated in colors and black and white pictures. Square 8vo, pp. 144. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

**Gilson,** Roy Rolfe. Katrina. With illustrations in color by Alice Barber Stephens. Crown 8vo. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Mr. Gilson's book is marked by genuine humor and a subtle charm and humanity which impart to it a distinction of its own. The theme is a very unconventional one: Larry, a newspaper man, honest, wholehearted, and kindly, lives over again the romance of his youthful days in the little daughter of the woman he has loved and lost. Here surely is a theme requiring delicate treatment—one, indeed, which few writers could handle successfully. In stories of this sort a false touch spoils all. Mr. Gilson has proved equal to the demands of his difficult theme and has written a tale full of naïveté and tenderness. The illustrations by Mrs. Stephens are well conceived and are in sympathy with the text.

**Gwynn,** Stephen. The Fair Hills of Ireland. With illustrations by Hugh Thomson. 12mo, pp. xii–416. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.

**Hall,** Florence Howe. Social Usages at Washington. 16mo, pp. 166. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

**Holmes,** Gordon. The Late Tenant. 12mo, pp. vi–285. New York: Edward J. Clode.

**Hulbert,** Homer B., A.M., F.R.G.S. The Passing of Korea. Profusely illustrated from photographs. Large 8vo, pp. xii–473. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.80 net.

The recent victories of Japan and the consequent dominance of the Island Empire in the ancient kingdom of Korea give special interest and timeliness to the present work. The author of the book writes from an intimate knowledge gained at first hand during protracted travels in Korea, and his announced purpose is to present a fairer view of a people who in his opinion have been frequently maligned, and seldom appreciated at their true worth.

Korea, we learn from this interesting and richly illustrated volume, has a past that can be traced back into the twilight of history. The founder of Korean civilization, Kija, flourished before the reign of King David in Jerusalem, and Korea was the repository from which the half-savage tribes of Japan derived their first ideas of culture. As in the case of China, the memories and ideals of the past exert an immense influence upon life in Korea. The people are naturally peaceful and conservative, and these traits have made them an easy conquest for the warlike Japanese.

Not less interesting than the people and the history of the Hermit Kingdom are the ancient monuments which cover the country and are of the highest interest to the traveler and antiquarian. The buildings and sculptures, presenting an entirely new conception of Oriental art, form one of the most interesting features of the volume. There are chapters on literature, art, music, education, religion, and government. The book is written in an attractive style and is a notable addition to the recent literature of the Orient.

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**Irving,** Washington. The Keeping of Christmas at Bracebridge Hall. With twenty-four colored illustrations by C. E. Brock. 12mo, pp. xvi–467. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

**Johnson,** Burges. Beastly Rhymes. With pictures to correspond by E. Warde Blaisdell. Square 12mo, pp. 72. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

**Johnson,** Clifton. The Birch-Tree Fairy Book. Illustrated by Willard Bonte. 12mo, pp. xvi–346. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

**Johnson,** Clifton. Highways and Byways of the Mississippi Valley. Profusely illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–287. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

The author of this volume has attempted to depict with pen and camera some of the more intimate phases of country life in the region of the Mississippi Valley. It is a naïve and interesting phase of life and one that it is difficult for a stranger to get in intimate contact with. Mr. Johnson has succeeded in studying it at close range by living for a time in the farmhouses and thus mingling freely with the people. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that dealing with Mark Twain's country. The great humorist's home was at Hannibal, Missouri, "a loafing, out-at-the-elbows, slave-holding river town." There are pictures of Mr. Clemens's boyhood home and of scenes typical of those in which his youth must have been spent. The illustrations in the volume are unusually good.

**Johnson,** Willis Fletcher. Four Centuries of the Panama Canal. With Maps and illustrations. 12mo, pp. xix–461. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

**Learned,** Mrs. Frank. The Etiquette of New York To-day. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25 net.

**Lee,** Sidney. Stratford-on-Avon. From the Earliest Times to the Death of Shakespeare. With fifty-four illustrations chiefly by Herbert Railton and Edward Hull. New and revised edition with a new preface. 12mo, pp. xii–328. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

Few living Shakespearian scholars have done more to increase our knowledge about the greatest of poets than Sidney Lee. His "Life of Shakespeare" was first published in 1898 and has been many times reprinted. The present monograph, he tells us in his preface, presents much social and historical detail necessarily excluded from the "Life."

Mr. Lee has had admirable opportunities to collect data for his present work. In 1903 he was chosen by the trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace as chairman of their executive committee, and has since been elected annually to that office.

It is an interesting and illuminating account of the famous shrine that is given in the three hundred and twenty-three pages of Mr. Lee's volume. Much new matter bearing on the poet's intimate life has been gleaned, and interesting views throwing fresh light upon the plays are suggested to the reader. The book deserves to be read not only as being supplementary of Mr. Lee's biography of the poet, but also in connection with George Brandes's "Life of Shakespeare," whose bold theories become more interesting in the comparison.

The illustrations are a notable feature of the work and admirably picture unfamiliar aspects of Stratford-on-Avon.

**Longfellow,** Henry Wadsworth. The Courtship of Miles Standish. Illustrated by Arthur A. Dixon. 12mo, pp. 159. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

**Manning,** Anne. The Household of Sir Thomas More. With twenty-four colored illustrations, by C. E. Brock. 12mo, pp. xxviii–185. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

**Meakin,** Annette M. B. Russia: Travels and Studies. Profusely illustrated and containing maps. 8vo, pp. xx–440. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

This volume is an interesting and enlightening narrative of Russia's many-sided life, by a woman whose investigations have been thorough and discerning. Having come into contact with all classes, she is able to present an idea of the actual contemporaneous life whose political manifestations are now being watched with anxiety by the whole world. The impression which her pages convey is that of a mighty empire deep-rooted in the past and still largely under its spell. One is struck with the fact that the Byzantine architecture so prominent throughout Russia is the symbol also of the nation's mind.

The book is profusely illustrated and forms a real contribution to knowledge of contemporaneous Russia.

**Miltoun,** Francis. Castles and Chateaux of Old Touraine. With illustrations made from paintings by Blanche McManus. 8vo, pp. ix–347. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

Old Touraine, the country of magnificent chateaus and famous men, immortalized by its association with Rabelais, Descartes, and Balzac, is here vividly portrayed with brush and pen. The book is the result, not of conventional sightseeing, but of leisurely wanderings for a somewhat extended period through the romantic country of the Loire and among the splendid architectural monuments of the Renaissance, for which this part of France is famous. Blois and its counts, Tours and its bishops, Amboise and its kings, Fontevrault with its memories of the Plantagenets, are intimately and pleasingly described. There are pictures sketched upon the spot of the great chateaus of Cheverny, Amboise, Chenonceaux, Langeais, Azay-le-Rideau, Chinon, Saumur, and Angers.

**Nicholson,** Watson. The Struggle for a Free Stage in London. 12mo, pp. xiv–475. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

**O'Connell,** James Jay. The Auto Guyed: A Pictorial Alphabet. Pictures by Rudolph E. Leppert. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

A clever title, with clever lines arranged in an alphabetical sequence, and with sketches in black and red. Mr. Leppert has caught the real spirit of the grim fun now current in, as well as out of, auto circles.

**Page,** Thomas Nelson. The Coast of Bohemia. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

**Rhodes,** James Ford, LL.D., Litt.D. History of the United States. From the Compromise of 1850 to the Final Restoration of Home Rule at the South in 1877. 8vo, Vol. VI. 1866–1872. pp. xx–440. Vol. VII. 1872–1877. pp. xiii–431. New York and London: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

**Schuyler,** Montgomery. Westward the Course of Empire. Reprinted with additions from the New York *Times*. 12mo, pp. vi–198. Illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

**Smith,** Mrs. Samuel Harrison [Margaret Bayard]. The First Forty Years of Washington Society. [A portrayal in family letters] from the collection of J. Henley Smith. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xii–424. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

It is an interesting and instructive picture of social life in Washington in the early days that is presented in the letters contained in this volume. During the first forty years of its existence the capital of the nation possest a society of real and definite qualities, which has had no analog in later days. This type of society, which had an absolutely different basis from that of the present day, is here admirably pictured for us in the intimate family letters of Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith. This lady, whose maiden name was Margaret Bayard, had a distinguished career in the Washington society of her day and was the author of several volumes. While her books attracted considerable attention, her most interesting writings, no doubt, are those which she never dreamed of making public, namely, her private letters containing intimate views of the famous political characters of her time. She was an intimate friend of Jefferson, whom she regarded in the light of a hero, and who addrest to her a characteristic letter on the subject of religion. She was also on terms of intimacy with the Madisons, the Clays, the Calhouns, and many celebrities of the day. The figure of Jefferson looms large in the correspondence. The great Democrat is shown in retirement at Monticello in the midst of his children and grandchildren. The greatness of the man seems to have imprest even his intimates. "How simple and majestic is his character," writes the author of the letters; "my affection for him is weighed with much veneration, so that meek, humble, gentle, and kind as he is in his manners, I can not converse with him with ease."

The volume is illustrated with a number of rare portraits.

**Steiner,** Edward A. On the Trail of the Immigrant. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 374. New York: Fleming H. Revell & Co. $1.50 net.

**Whiting,** Lilian. From Dream to Vision of Life. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

**Wiggin,** Kate Douglas, and Smith, Nora Archibald. The Fairy Ring. 12mo, pp. xviii–445. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

## TEN OF THE BEST JUVENILES.

The juvenile books, their name is legion. From the great mass which crowd the booksellers' counters and shelves, the following list of ten has been chosen as an addendum to last week's DIGEST list of "Fifty of the Year's Best Books for Holiday Gifts." If these are not absolutely the best ten, they are at least well worth the purchaser's careful consideration:

**Bacon,** Dolores [Editor]. Songs Every Child Should Know. 12mo, pp. 350. Illustrated by Blanche Ostertag. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

**Barbour,** Ralph Henry. Four A-Foot. Illustrations by C. M. Relyea. Square 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

**Barrie,** J. M. Peter Pan. With fifty illustrations in colors by Arthur Rackham. 8vo, pp. 219. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

**Lounsberry,** Alice. The Wild-Flower Book. For Young People. 12mo, pp. xxii–531. With seventy-seven full-page illustrations. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

**Nicolay,** Helen. The Boys' Life of Abraham Lincoln. Illustrated by Hambidge and others. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

**Smith,** E. Boyd. The Story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. Pictures by the author. Large oblong, pp. 26. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

**Stevenson,** Robert Louis. The Child's Garden of Verses. With 12 full-page illustrations in colors, and others in black and white, by Jesse Willcox Smith. Royal 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

**Stockton,** Frank R. The Queen's Museum, and Other Fanciful Tales. With ten full-page drawings in colors, and others in black and white by Frederick Richardson. Royal 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

**Wade,** Blanche Elizabeth. The Stained Glass Lady. Illustrated with decorations in colors by Blanche Ostertag, Square 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.50.

**Whitney,** Helen Hay. The Punch and Judy Book. Illustrated in colors by Charles Harding. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25.

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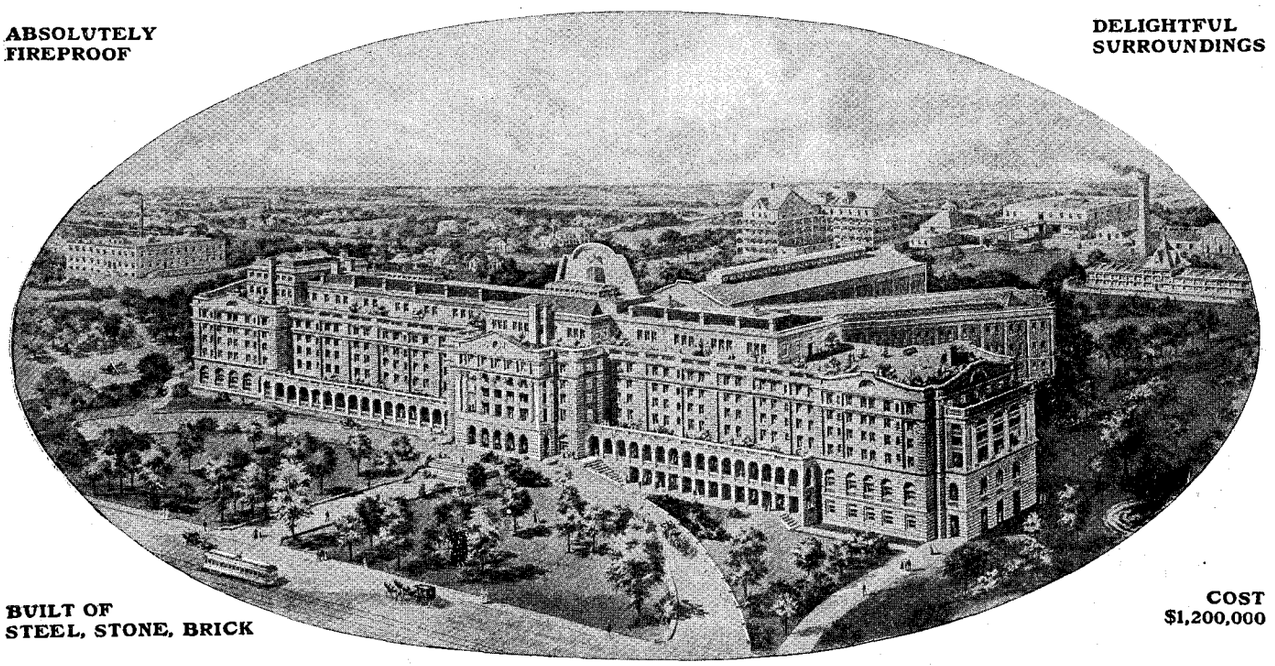

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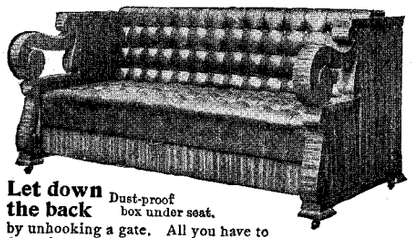

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## CURRENT POETRY.

### Wayfarer of Earth.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Up, heart of mine,
Thou wayfarer of Earth!
Of seed divine,
Be mindful of thy birth.
Tho the flesh faint
Through long-endured constraint
Of nights and days,
Lift up thy praise
To Life, that set thee in such strenuous ways,
And left thee not
To drowse and rot
In some thick-perfumed and luxurious plot.

Strong, strong is Earth,
With vigor for thy feet,
To make thy wayfaring
Tireless and fleet.
And good is Earth—
But Earth not all thy good,
O thou with seed of suns
And star-fire in thy blood.

And tho thou feel
The slow clog of the hours
Leaden upon thy heel,
Put forth thy powers.
Thine the deep sky,
The unpreempted blue,
The haste of storm,
The hush of dew.
Thine, thine the free
Exalt of star and tree,
The reinless run
Of wind and sun,
The vagrance of the sea!

—*From The Craftsman* (December).

### Autumn in My Lord's Park.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Here by the baring bough,
Raking up leaves,
Often I ponder how
Springtime deceives,—
I, an old woman now,
Raking up leaves.

Here in the avenue,
Raking up leaves,
Ladies and lords I view,
Till a sigh heaves
At my life's russet hue,
Raking up leaves.

Just as my form you see
Raking up leaves,
I saw, when fair and free,
Those Memory weaves

### THE SHAH OF PERSIA DECORATES A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN

Mr. Charles H. Steinway, head of the famous piano house, Steinway & Sons, is the possessor of almost every foreign decoration of value, among which are the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, and the Order of the Liakat from the Sultan of Turkey. The latest is that of Commander of the Order of the Lion and Sun from the Shah of Persia, dated A. D., October 20, 1906.

A translation of the quaint and interesting document conferring this honor reads:

"In view of the friendly relations existing between the Governments of Persia and the United States of America, and in order to manifest our Imperial Regard for Mr. Charles Herman Steinway, an American citizen,

We do, by these presents, grant unto the said Mr. Charles Herman Steinway the Dignity of a Commander of Our Order of the Lion and Sun, and We do hereby authorize him to have, hold and enjoy the said Dignity as a Member of the third Class or Commanders, together with all and singular privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining.

Given under Our Seal this first day of the month of Ramazan, in the year one thousand three hundred and twenty-four."


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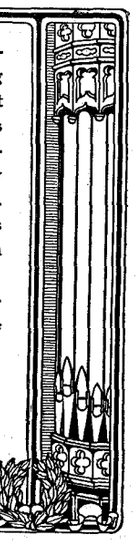

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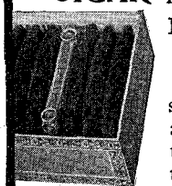

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Into gray ghosts by me,
Raking up leaves.

Yet, Dear, tho one may sigh,
Raking up leaves,
New leaves will dance on high—
Earth never grieves!
—Will not, when missed am I,
Raking up leaves.
—*From the Daily Mail* (London).

## PERSONAL.

**Mountain-climbing in Peru.**—Miss Annie S. Peck, the well-known mountain-climber, has returned to New York after some notable experiences among the mountains of Peru. The New York *Evening Post* tells of her two unsuccessful attempts to climb Mt. Huascan, a peak rising some 20,000 feet above the Hialus valley:

The first attempt was made early in July, Miss Peck having two South-Americans and five Indians as companions. She had made an attempt in 1894, but was beaten back by the snow.

On the fourth night, when the party had reached an altitude of 17,500 feet, Miss Peck discovered that the five Indians had drunk between them six quarts of raw alcohol, which was for use in a stove. The spirit had been stored in two three-quart cans. The effect on the Indians was such as to cause them to mutiny. They refused to go on. They fancied they were going to be turned into stone images, and Miss Peck could not persuade them to go on.

The trip was abandoned, but again, one month later, Miss Peck accompanied by the same two South-Americans as guides, but with a new lot of Indians, started out to climb Mt. Huascan again. This time the party reached an altitude of 18,000 feet, when Miss Peck's Indians again made trouble. The Indians for the twenty-four hours previous


### "PROUD AND GLAD"

**Because Mother Looked So Well After Quitting Coffee.**

An Ohio woman was almost distracted with coffee dyspepsia and heart trouble.

Like thousands of others, the drug in coffee—caffeine—was slowly but steadily undermining her nervous system and interfering with natural digestion of food.

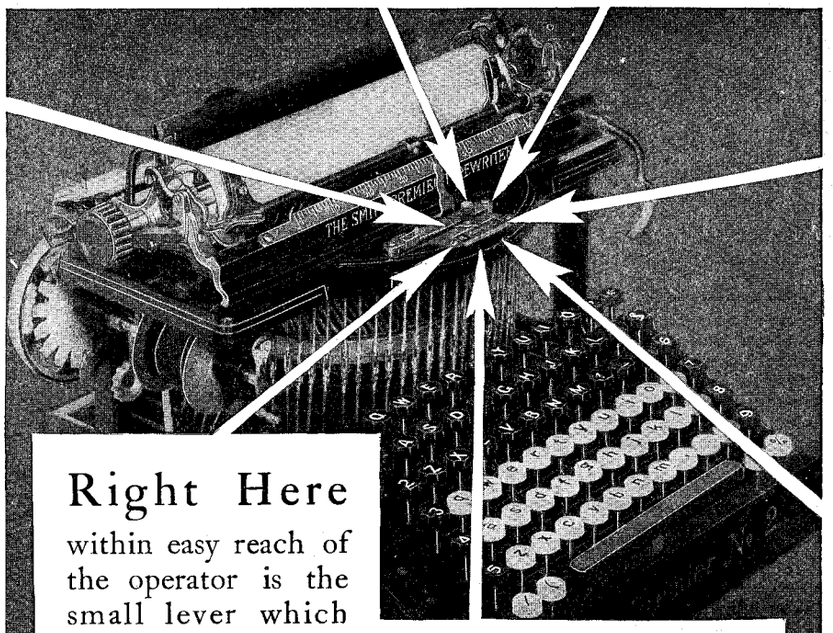
"For 30 years," she writes, "I have used coffee. Have always been sickly—had heart trouble and dyspepsia with ulcers in stomach and mouth so bad sometimes, I was almost distracted and could hardly eat a thing for a week.

"I could not sleep for nervousness, and when I would lie down at night I'd belch up coffee and my heart would trouble me. At last, when I would want to drink coffee, it would gag me. It was like poison to me. I was thin—only weighed 125 lbs., when I quit coffee and began to use Postum.

"From the first day that belching and burning in my stomach stopped. The Postum went down so easy and pleasant. I could sleep as soundly as anyone and, after the first month, whenever I met any friends they would ask me what was making me so fleshy and look so well.

"Sometimes, before I could answer quick enough, one of the children or my husband would say, 'Why, that is what Postum is doing for her'—they were all so proud and glad.

"When I recommend it to anyone I always tell them to follow directions in making Postum, as it is not good to taste if weak but fine when it is boiled long enough to get the flavor and rich brown color." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



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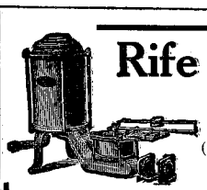

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east of Colorado, as a special introductory offer. Or send for my circular and price list. It tells the story of my business—how it started, why it has grown—tells how to *cook* Jones Dairy Farm Sausage so that their *zest* and *flavor* are best preserved—tell about my Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., all prepared at

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had been growing morose and sullen, and at last demanded more money.

As Miss Peck had been very liberal with them, and the amount they asked was twice in excess of that which they were entitled to, she refused to accede, and sent them down. She appealed to the two South-Americans, whose names she would not give, to go on with her, but they refused, and so she was again compelled to abandon her climb.

In October, said Miss Peck, she partly ascended two mountains in the Raura range, but could not remember their names. The first ascent was made on October 13, and the mountain in question had an altitude of 19,000 feet. She started from Smelta, a copper-mining town, and was accompanied by two American miners. They climbed a considerable distance, but the snow was so bad that they were unable to continue.

About a week later she started out to ascend the second mountain, which had an altitude of 16,500 feet, but while riding a mule from Smelta to Chimbute she was thrown. Miss Peck broke three ribs, and was laid up for several days.

As soon as she was well enough, she made another attempt, but was unsuccessful, Indians again causing her a lot of trouble. On this trip Miss Peck lost her barometer and several other articles. They were possibly stolen by the Indians.

Miss Peck took some three hundred photographs during her ascensions, many of which she believes will prove of great geographical value.


THE FAMOUS **TURCO-AMERICAN GLASS PIPE**

*Is the ideal combination of the Oriental Narghile without its clumsiness, and the Occidental pipe without its injurious effects on the health of the smoker. The Turkish Water Pipe affords the healthiest smoke as proved by the proverbial longevity of the Turks. The famous Turco-American Glass Pipe is a portable pipe with all the health comforts of the Narghile and the ever-readiness of the every day pipe*

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**Washington and Lafayette as Paper-hangers.**—The New York *Tribune* quotes from a volume on "Old Time Wall Papers," just published by Clifford and Lawton, New York, an anecdote showing forth the "Father of his Country" in an unusual light.

Miss Kate Sanborn, the author, referring to the fact that the paper-hanger was regarded as almost a needless luxury in early American days, and that "the family often joined in the task of making the paste, cutting the paper, and placing it on the walls," states that it was not even beneath the dignity of George Washington to engage in this homely work of interior decoration. She writes:

The story goes that the good Martha lamented, in the presence of Lafayette, that she would be unable to get the new paper hung in the banquet room in time for the morrow's ball in honor of the young marquis; there were no men to be found for such work. Lafayette at once pointed out to Mistress Washington that she had three able-bodied men at her service—General Washington, Lafayette himself, and his aide-de-camp. Whereupon the company fell immediately to work and the paper was hung in time for the ball.

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WITNESS—"About the distance I am from you."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

**But Perhaps the Boy Doesn't.**—"Why do you whip your little boy? He is one of the cream of children."

"That's just it. I love whipped cream."—*Translated from* La Silhouette *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**False Suspicion.**—"Believe me, Madeleine, when I am away from you I am thinking every minute of your blue eyes and of your lovely fair hair."

"Bah! I am sure you said the same thing to another girl before me!"

"Madeleine, don't be cruel. I swear solemnly that you are wrong. The girl before you was dark."—*Rire.*

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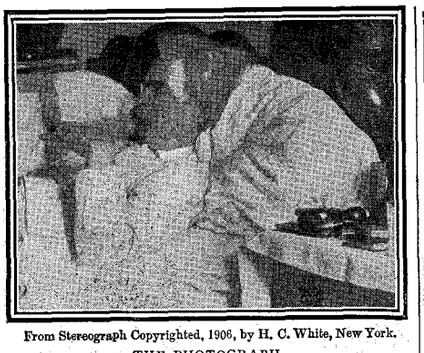

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THE PHOTOGRAPH.

THE INTERPRETATION.

**To Mark Twain.**

BY L. J. BRIDGMAN.

Is it strictly a secret the little maid tells,
As she mingles her hair with your own?
If it isn't, I'm sure there are lots of your friends
Who are hoping you'll let it be known.

Is she, haply, a muse, just a little girl muse
Who helps out while her mother is snoozing?
Why, of course she's a muse! She was caught in the act;
For I certainly found her a-musing!

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

---

**An Indication.**—THINGUMBOB—"Well, I guess old Jigley is beginning to make his pile."

MCJIGGER—"What makes you think so?"

THINGUMBOB—"He's been going around lately blowing about how much happier a man is when he's poor."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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A young Nebr. man was advised by a friend to eat Grape-Nuts because he was all run down from a spell of fever. He tells the story:

"Last spring I had an attack of fever that left me in a very weak condition. I had to quit work; had no appetite, was nervous and discouraged.

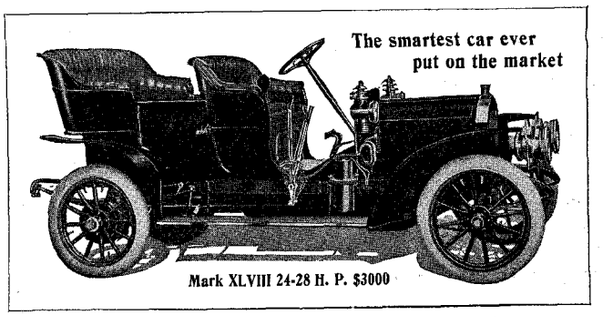
"A friend advised me to eat Grape-Nuts, but I paid no attention to him and kept getting worse as time went by.

"I took many kinds of medicine but none of them seemed to help me. My system was completely run down, my blood got out of order from want of proper food, and several very large boils broke out on my neck. I was so weak I could hardly walk.

"One day mother ordered some Grape-Nuts and induced me to eat some. I felt better and that night rested fine. As I continued to use the food every day, I grew stronger steadily and now have regained my former good health. I would not be without Grape-Nuts as I believe it is the most health-giving food in the world." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



# Columbia

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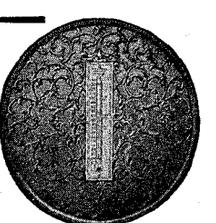

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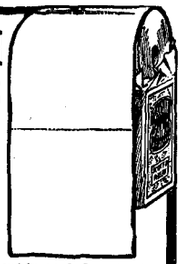

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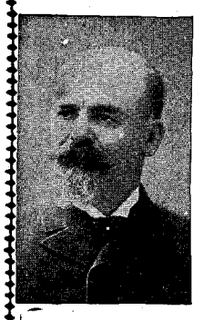

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## CURRENT EVENTS.

### Foreign.

November 30.—Scurvy is reported to have broken out in the Russian famine districts. Relief work is halted by the disappearance of a grain buyer accused of graft.

December 1.—Wilhelm Voigt, Germany's notorious "Captain of Koepenick," is sentenced to four years' imprisonemnt.

December 2.—Six hundred and eighty-three sailors are sentenced for complicity in the Cronstadt mutiny.

December 3.—Investigators returning to St. Petersburg from the famine districts report that twenty million persons are facing starvation.

The keel-plates for a battle-ship larger than the *Dreadnought* are laid in the British naval yards at Portsmouth.

The Spanish Cabinet, formed November 29, resigns.

The report that the heir apparent to the Persian throne has been called to assume control of the government during his father's illness is confirmed.

December 4.—The Italian Government asks for $182,000,000 to improve its railroads. The Finance Minister announces a surplus of $13,000,000 in the annual budget.

A new Spanish Cabinet is formed under the Marquis de Armijo.

December 5.—Rear Admiral Nebogatoff and seventy-eight of his officers are put on trial in St. Petersburg for surrendering to the Japanese.

December 6.—The French Chamber of Deputies ratifies unanimously the Algeciras convention.

Three notebooks of the poet Shelley, containing unpublished manuscript, are sold at auction in London for $15,000.

### Domestic.

November 30.—The blame for the recent wreck on the Southern Railway, in which President Spencer of the road was killed, is attributed to the negligence of the operator in charge of the block station at Rangoon, Va.

Professor H. E. Strobel resigns as Bemis professor of international law at the Harvard Law School, to become general adviser of the Government of Siam.

December 1.—Three hundred masked men enter the town of Princeton, Ky., and guard the telephone office, police, and water-works while they burn two tobacco-factories belonging to the trust.

December 2.—Secretary Root, Dr. Andrew D. White, and Oscar S. Straus speak at the dedication of a memorial window for John Hay at Keneseth Israel Temple in Philadelphia.

Seven negroes are shot, three of them fatally, at Marietta, Fla.

December 3.—The short session of the 59th Congress begins. Mr. Penrose and Mr. Foraker in the Senate offer resolutions calling for information on the case of the discharged negro troops.

The Supreme Court refuses to interfere in the cases of the three members of the Western Federation of Miners accused of the Steunenberg murder.

December 4.—The President's message is read to both houses of Congress.

The Japanese situation in California is brought up in the Senate through a resolution offered by Senator Rayner.

Floods in the Chagres River stop all work on the Panama Canal. Colon reports considerable storm damage, and communication with Panama is cut off.

December 5.—Andrew Carnegie presents to Princeton University a large artificial pond, called Carnegie Lake.

Secretary of War Taft, in his annual report, strongly defends the course of the department in discharging the negro troops concerned in the riots at Brownsville, Texas.

December 6.—In his annual report Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte advocates a division of the department into four sections.

The Senate passes the two resolutions of inquiry into the dismissal of the negro troops.

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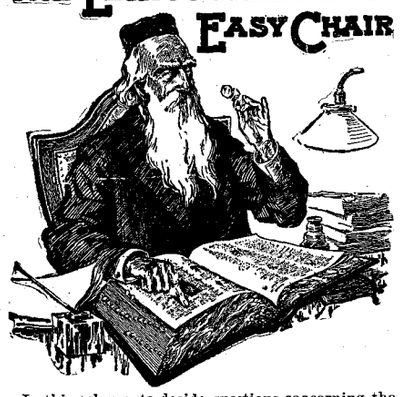

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

"S. S. S.," Yukon, Okla.—(1) The sentence "He broke the stick into" is incomplete. Into *what*, pieces, bits, etc.? But "He broke the stick in two" (*pieces* understood) is quite correct. (2) The correct pronunciation of *Les Misérables* is *le* (*e* as in *eight*) *mi"* (*i* as in *machine*) *zê-* (*ê* as in *eight*) *ra'* (*a* as in *arm*) *bl*.

"R. C. B.," New York City.—We are unable to place the quotation you send. It is not Biblical.

"L. S." New York City.—The correct pronunciation of *finance* is *fi-nans'*—*i* short. In the STANDARD DICTIONARY's system of respelling for pronunciation the so-called long *i* sound is represented by *ai* as in *aisle* because the sound is a diphthongal one consisting of a glide between *a* in *arm* and *i* in *machine*.

"E. L. J.," Augusta, Ga.—Which of the two following sentences is correct? 'He is candidate for councilman from the First District,' or 'He is candidate for council, etc."

Neither is correct. An individual may be a candidate for *the office of* councilman or may offer himself as a candidate *for election to* a council.

"F. W.," St. Paul, Minn.—(1) The two sentences you give do not mean the same thing. "I should have liked to go with her" implies desire to go (*after* the person spoken of has already set out), but inability to do so; while "I should like to go," etc., implies a desire to go *before* the person had set out. "I should like to have gone," etc., is incorrect. (2) One may talk or speak *to* or *with* a person.

"C. D.," Quito, Ecuador.—"Why are *do*, *does*, and *did* used in some negative and interrogative phrases but not in others? For example, why do we say 'Who comes?' 'What fell?' 'Where do you study?' 'How does he work?' etc.?"

The verb *do* is an auxiliary used chiefly to make the statement more emphatic. It is omitted in the first three sentences for the sake of euphony and is employed in the last two for the same reason.

"C. R. A.," Sheridan, Wyo.—"Please explain the meaning of the term *fourth dimension*."

The term *dimension* is commonly defined as any measurable extent or magnitude, as of a line, surface, or solid; especially, one of the three measurements (length, breadth, and thickness) by means of which the contents of a cubic body are determined. Thus, it will be seen that space is tridimensional. The possible existence of higher dimensions of space has been the subject of much speculation and discussion among modern mathematicians. It is argued that since points, lines, and surfaces generate by their motion lines, surfaces, and solids respectively; a figure of *four dimensions* may be generated from a figure of three dimensions. Hence, the term *fourth dimension*.

"A. S.," Lafayette, Ind.—"Where was *Masada* and how is the name pronounced?"

Masada was a strong fortress in Palestine. Its position is set by Strabo near the Dead Sea, but Pliny and Josephus place it on a rock near Lake Asphaltis. The name is pronounced *mā-sā'dā* (*a* as in *arm* in all syllables).


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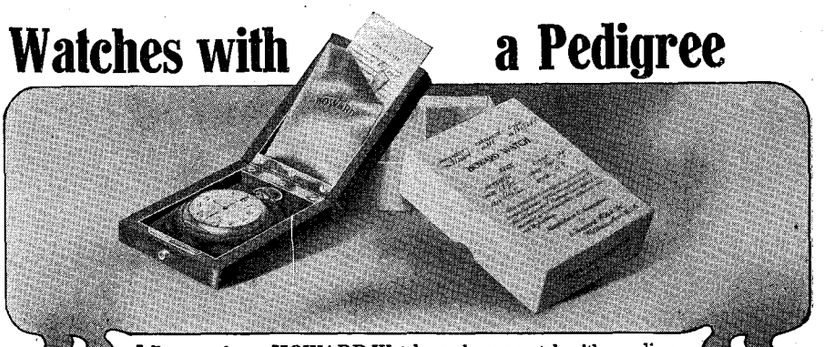

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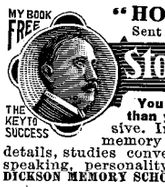


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OUR VACUUM CAP when used a few minutes each day draws the blood to the scalp, causing free and normal circulation, which stimulates the hair to a new healthy growth. Sent on trial under guarantee. Write for free particulars. The Modern Vacuum Cap Co., 594 Barclay Block, Denver, Col.

## The Attached Coupon Means

# A SAVING OF 25%

## TO YOU

The extensive patronage which these columns have received from their inception justifies us, we believe, in placing them on a permanent basis. They are no longer an experiment: they are a fixture.

We are, therefore, accepting advertising at the **new rate** of 65 cents per line, the old introductory rate of 50 cents per line having been abolished.

To give you **one more opportunity,** however, we will accept orders for our issue of **December 29th, at the old low rate,** provided this coupon and remittance accompany the order.

This is positively the last chance which will be offered to obtain space for less than 65 cents per line.

**MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY.**

*THE LITERARY DIGEST,*
*New York.*

*Please insert enclosed.....line advertisement in your issue of December 29th. I enclose $.....in payment for same.*

*Yours truly,*

**SPECIAL 50c. PER LINE COUPON**

*Name*.....
*Address*.....

*Allow 6 words per line. No less than four lines accepted. This must reach us not later than December 20th to receive publication.*

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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TRAVEL

# TOURS

Personally Conducted —Exclusively First-Class—to California— January 10th, February 7th and March 2nd under the auspices of

**The Tourist Department CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC & NORTHWESTERN LINE**

**INCLUDE ALL EXPENSES** —hotels, railway fare, sleeping car and dining car accommodations of the finest character, and numerous side trips. So arranged as to spend the disagreeable portions of the winter months in comfort and ease.

Write for itineraries and full particulars to S. A. Hutchinson, Manager, 212 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

PC177

# GOOD MORNING!

**"HOW'S THE BABY?"**

Whether well or sick "THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY," by Dr. Louis Fischer, of Riverside Hospital, N. Y. City, is just the book you should have to avoid unnecessary doctor's expenses.

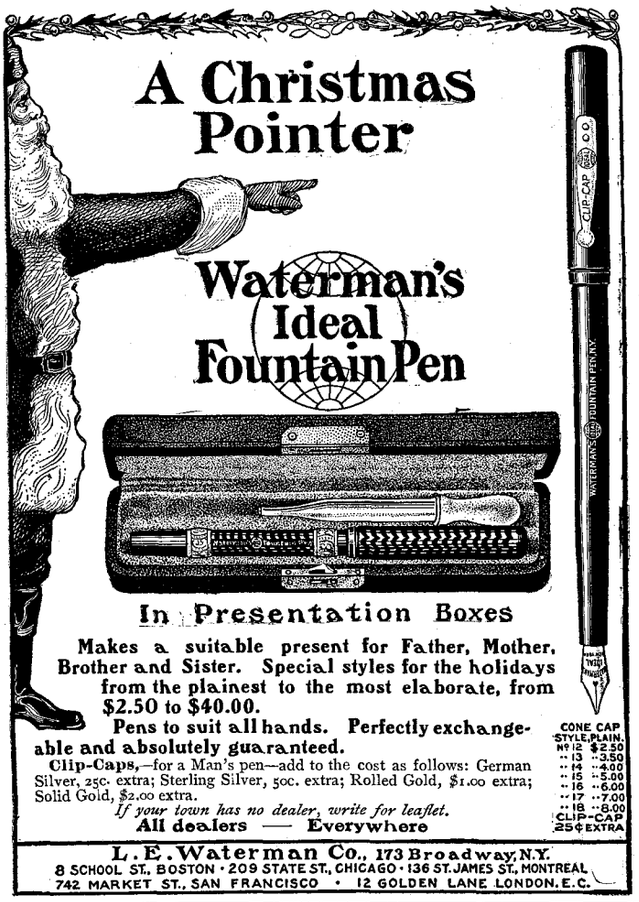
IT IS HIGHLY ENDORSED.

**Costs only 75 cents, net**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
**44-60 East 23d Street, New York**

**THE ALTERNATE SEX.** New theories relating to the female intellect in man, and the masculine in woman, by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R.S.L.A.M., author of "The Breitman Ballads," etc., 12mo, cloth, 134 pages. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

# A Christmas Pointer




## Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

In Presentation Boxes

**Makes a suitable present for Father, Mother, Brother and Sister. Special styles for the holidays from the plainest to the most elaborate, from $2.50 to $40.00.**

**Pens to suit all hands. Perfectly exchangeable and absolutely guaranteed.**

**Clip-Caps,**—for a Man's pen—add to the cost as follows: German Silver, 25c. extra; Sterling Silver, 50c. extra; Rolled Gold, $1.00 extra; Solid Gold, $2.00 extra.

*If your town has no dealer, write for leaflet.*

**All dealers — Everywhere**

| CONE CAP STYLE, PLAIN. | |
|---|---|
| No 12 | $2.50 |
| " 13 | " 3.50 |
| " 14 | " 4.00 |
| " 15 | " 5.00 |
| " 16 | " 6.00 |
| " 17 | " 7.00 |
| " 18 | " 8.00 |
| CLIP-CAP 25¢ EXTRA | |

**L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N.Y.**
8 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON · 209 STATE ST., CHICAGO · 136 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
742 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO · 12 GOLDEN LANE LONDON, E.C.

TRAVEL TRAVEL

# To California

No travel in the world is so luxurious as that from Chicago to California. Both as to scenery and train equipment no route is so attractive.

## The Overland Limited

Leaves Chicago daily, electric lights in every berth—all the latest books and papers—news of the world bulletined twice daily and in extras when occasion warrants

via

## Union Pacific Southern Pacific

Write for booklets telling about California, to

**E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.,**
**Omaha, Neb.**



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"The Only Kind That Won't Smart or Dry on the Face."

# Williams' Shaving Stick

is made with scrupulous care, of selected materials and in the clean, green, God-made country, far away from soot and dirt and germ-infected city dust. The thick, cream-like lather is as pure as sunshine and a guarantee of Face Health in the coldest weather. If you accept a substitute you do it at the expense of your face.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4 cents in stamps for Shaving Stick, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

Address

The J. B. WILLIAMS' COMPANY

Dept. A., Glastonbury, Conn.

London Paris Berlin Sydney


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